Министерство сельского хозяйства   
Российской Федерации

ФГБОУ ВО «Кубанский государственный аграрный

университет имени А. И. Трубилина»

З. Ю. Басте, Н. Н.Тарасенко

Английский для подготовки

к военной олимпиаде

Учебное пособие

Краснодар

КубГАУ

2017

**УДК 811.111:355 (075.8)**

**ББК 81.432.1**

**Б27**

**Рецензенты:**

**И. Н. Сухомлина –** доцент кафедры английской филологии, канд. филол. наук (Кубанский государственный университет);

**М. А. Батурьян** – доцент кафедры иностранных языков

Кубанского государственного аграрного университета,   
канд. филол. наук

**Басте З. Ю.**

**Б27** Английский для подготовки к военной олимпиаде : учеб. пособие / З. Ю. Басте, Н. Н. Тарасенко. – Краснодар : КубГАУ, 2017. – 180 с.

**ISBN**

Учебное пособие разработано в соответствии с программой по иностранным языкам для неязыковых вузов. Включены тексты, задания и тесты для чтения на английском языке военной тематики, для подготовки к международным военным олимпиадам. Тексты содержат зарубежную военную информацию, сопровождаются списком терминов, лингвистическими комментариями и контрольными.

Тексты для чтения могут быть использованы, в первую очередь, как вспомогательное пособие для самостоятельной подготовки студентов к олимпиаде.

Предназначено для студентов-бакалавров.

**УДК 811.111:355 (075.8)**

**ББК 81.432.1 Англ.**

© З. Ю. Басте, Н. Н Тарасенко, 2017

© ФГБОУ ВО «Кубанский   
государственный аграрный   
университет имени   
И. Т. Трубилина», 2017

**Предисловие**

Предлагаемое читателю «Учебное пособие» является комплексным и направлено на развитие умений использования английского языка с целью использования его в сфере профессиональной деятельности, свободного ориентирования в текстах различных исторических периодов. Языковые эволюционные процессы рассматриваются в единстве всех языковых уровней и в совокупности с экстралингвистическими факторами. Пособие представляет собой систематизированный курс военной лексики, который состоит из текстов с заданиями и задачами, предназначенными для продвинутой подготовки студентов бакалавров к военной олимпиаде.

Настоящее пособие может служить также учебным пособием для лиц, владеющих английским языком и желающих самостоятельно пополнить свои знания в области английской военной терминологии, приобрести и усовершенствовать навыки и умения в военном переводе. Учебное пособие разработано в соответствии с программой по иностранным языкам для неязыковых вузов.

Основная часть построена по тематическому принципу и состоит из вводных упражнений, тематических материалов, теоретического комментария, структуры ООН, структуры Российской и иностранных армий.

Пособие содержит материал по грамматике (грамматический блок), словообразованию и словоупотреблению английского языка – теорию, примеры, упражнения и тесты. В конце приводятся ключи к упражнениям и тестам. Тексты содержат зарубежную военную информацию, сопровождаются списком терминов, лингвистическими комментариями и вопросами на проверку понимания. Издание составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по иностранным языкам для неязыковых вузов и включает в себя лексику на английском языке по военной специальности, таблицы англо-американских единиц измерения и метрических мер, тематические аббревиатуры и лексику со значением императивности.

Пособие предназначено для аудиторных и внеаудиторных занятий по английскому языку. Все тексты являются оригинальными. Некоторая сложность их обусловлена установкой авторов на их неадаптированный и оригинальный характер. Структура материала предполагает получение обучаемыми практических навыков основных видов аналитической и переводческой работы. Оно представляет собой самостоятельное, структурно независимое пособие для развития навыков говорения, извлечения и обработки информации по теме олимпиады.

Авторы стремились охватить важные аспекты делового профессионального общения, а также культурологическую составляющую межличностного взаимодействия.

**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК**

**НEЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА**

**The Infinitive**

**Forms of Infinitive**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active | Passive |
| Indefinite  Continuous  Perfect  Perfect Continuous | To ask  To be asking  To have asked  To have been asked | To be asked  –  To have been asked  – |

**How to translate different forms into Russian**

Только для двух форм инфинитива, а именно Indefinite Infinitive Active и Indefinite Infinitive Passive, имеются соответствующие формы в русском языке: to ask спрашивать, to be asked быть спрошенным (спрашиваемым). Остальные формы инфинитива могут переводиться на русский язык изолированно, т. е. вне предложения. Continuous Infinitive – to be asking – употребляется со значением “спрашивать в какой-нибудь определенный момент”.Perfect Infinitive – to have asked – “спрашивать, спросить до какого-нибудь момента”.Perfect Continuous Infinitive – to have been asking – “спрашивать в течение отрезка времени, предшествующего какому-нибудь моменту”, и Perfect Infinitive Passive – to have been asked – “быть спрошенным (спрашиваемым) до какого-нибудь момента”.

**Functions of the Infinitive**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Подлежащее | To read much is to know much. It is necessary to read much. |
| Часть простого сказуемого | I’ll read much in summer. |
| Часть составного именного сказуемого | My wish is to read much. |
| Часть сложного глагольного сказуемого | We must read much. I began to read much. |
| Дополнение | I decided to read much. They allowed us to drink a cup of tea. |
| Определение | He gave me a book to read. |
| Обстоятельство |  |
| 1) цели | He went to London to improve his English. |
| 2) следствия | It is never too late to learn. I came here to read. |

**How to use the Infinitive**

Инфинитив обычно употребляют с частицей to, но в следующих случаях частица to не употребляется:

–после вспомогательных и модальных глаголов – can, may, must, shall, will, should, would;

–в оборотах – had better, would rather;

E. g. You had better learn it by heart.

I would rather take this apple.

–в сложных дополнениях с глаголами – to see, to hear, to watch, to feel, to make (в значении «заставлять») , to let (в значении «позволять»).

E. g. I saw him enter the room.

He didn’t hear you sing.

Let her say that!

Don’t make me do it!

**Complex Object (сложное дополнение)**

Сложное дополнение в английском языке (Complex

object) – это такой речевой оборот, которым мы показываем впечатления или ожидания от действий других людей. Ниже мы рассмотрим случаи употребления и правила complex object.

С точки зрения грамматики, сложным дополнением является конструкция, состоящая из существительного или объектного местоимения + инфинитив.

E.g. I hate him to spend all the time in front of the comp!

Ненавижу, когда он проводит все время за компьютером.

How to translate the sentences with Complex

Object

Complex object с английского языка обычно переводится сложносочиненным предложением, с союзами что, чтобы, когда, как. Существительное (местоимение) является подлежащим, а инфинитив — сказуемым придаточного предложения:

**How to use the infinitive in Complex Object**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. These verbs take an object and the infinitive with to: | |
| Advise | I advise you to study English |
| Allow | Greg allowed the children to play games |
| Ask | Don’t ask me to work at the weekends! |
| Encourage | Nelly encouraged them to read. |
| Force | Mom forced her son to stay there. |
| Order | The officer ordered the soldier to stay still. |
| Persuade | Please, persuade Alice **to** take the job. |
| Invite | Nick invited his friends to celebrate the birthday. |
| Need | The boss needs me **to** do it. |
| Remind | Remind everybody **to** attend the meeting. |
| Teach | She taught me **to** speak English. |
| Tell | Dad told his son **to** go to bed. |
| Want | Marry wants me **to** wash up. |
| Warn | Kelly warned her brother not **to** leave the house. |
| 2. These verbs take an object and the infinitive **without to:** | |
| Feel | I felt his hand touch my shoulder. |
| Hear | Did you hear him say it? |
| Let | Let them stay here any longer! |
| Make | Mom made them work hard. |
| Notice | I didn’t notice the machine start. |
| See | Do you see him play in the garden? |
| Watch | You can watch people make clothes. |

**Complex Subject (сложное подлежащее)**

Complex Object и Complex Subject – схожие конструкции, в них обеих используется инфинитив. Однако, в отличие от сложного дополнения, в сложном подлежащем основными составляющими элементами помимо инфинитива является либо имя существительное в общем падеже, либо местоимение в именительном падеже. А инфинитив в Complex Subject в английском языке может быть во всех своих шести формах.

Например:

to write

to have written

to be written

to have been written

to be writing

to have been writing

В предложениях с конструкцией Complex Subject еще одним основным элементом является сказуемое, особенно глагол, которым оно выражено, так как именно от глагола будет зависеть, в действительном (активном) или страдательном (пассивном) залоге будет стоять сказуемое. Предложения с конструкцией Complex Subject в английском языке обычно переводятся на русский язык с помощью таких оборотов, как «говорят, сообщают, думают, видели, слышали, оказалось, случилось» и т.п.

**How to use Complex Subject**

Как уже отмечалось, конструкция Complex Subject в английском языке применяется с определенными глаголами. Эти глаголы условно можно разделить на несколько групп. Итак, в качестве сказуемого в предложении могут находиться глаголы, выражающие:

1.Осведомленность, знание, утверждение: to know (знать), to think (думать), to state (заявлять, утверждать), to report (сообщать), to say (говорить), to announce (сообщать).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. g. She is known to live in France. | Известно, что она  живет во Франции. |
| The film festival was reported to take place in July this year. | Сообщали, что кино-  фестиваль пройдет в  июле в этом году. |
| He was thought to study here. | Думали, что он  учится здесь. |

2. Предположение: to expect (ожидать), to suppose (предполагать), to believe (верить), to consider (считать, полагать), to ask (спрашивать).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. g. The student is expected to become a famous writer. | Ожидают, что этот студент станет известным писателем. |
| The tickets were supposed to be sold in the afternoon. | Предполагали, что билеты продадут к обеду. |

3. Восприятие: to see (видеть), to hear (слышать), to notice (отмечать).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.g. The car was seen to disappear. | Видели, как машина скрылась. |
| She was seen to enter. | Видели, как она вошла. |

4. Также Complex Subject в английском языке используется после таких словосочетаний, как to be likely (вероятно), to be unlikely (маловероятно), to be certain (несомненно), to

be sure (обязательно).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| E. g. She is likely to succeed. | Вероятно, ее ждет успех. | |
| The bag is not likely to have been stolen | | Маловероятно, что сумку украли. |

Все перечисленные глаголы, будучи сказуемыми, могут стоять в любом времени, но только в страдательном (пассивном залоге – Passive voice). Есть еще группа глаголов, которые употребляются с конструкцией Complex Subject в английском языке, но в действительном (активном – Active voice) залоге. Это следующие глаголы:

to appear – появляться, казаться; to seem – казаться; to happen – случаться; to prove / to turn out – оказаться.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E. g. The second part of the movie appeared to be less interesting. | Оказалось, что вторая часть фильма не такая интересная. |
| He seems to be sleeping. | Кажется, что он спит. |

На самом деле, конструкции Complex Object и Complex Subject не представляют никакой сложности, а, наоборот, облегчают нашу речь, делая ее более похожей на англоязычную, а не на речь родного языка. Они очень популярны и употребляются повсеместно.

**СЛОЖНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ**

**Relative clauses.**

**What is arelative clause?**

We can use relative clauses to join two English sentences or to give more information about something.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I bought a new car. It is very fast. → | I bought a new car that is very fast. |
| She lives in New York.  She likes living in New York. → | She lives in New York, which she likes. |

**Defining and Non-defining**

A defining relative clause tells which noun we are talking about:

e. g. I like the woman who lives next door.

(If I don't say “who lives next door”, then we don't know which woman I mean).

A non-defining relative clause gives us extra information about something. We don't need this information to understand the sentence.

e. g. I live in London, which has some fantastic parks.

(Everybody knows where London is, so “which has some fantastic parks” is extra information).

**Defining relative clauses:**

1: The relative pronoun is the subject:

First, let's consider when the relative pronoun is the subject of a defining relative clause.

We can use **who**, **which** or **that**. We use **who** for people and **which** for things. We can use **that** for people or things.

The relative clause can come after the subject or the object of the sentence. We can't drop the relative pronoun.

For example (clause after the object of the sentence):

I'm looking for a secretary who / that can use a computer well.

She has a son who / that is a doctor.

We bought a house which / that is 200 years old.

I sent a letter which / that arrived three weeks later.

More examples (clause after the subject of the sentence):

The people who / that live on the island are very friendly.

The man who / that phoned is my brother.

The camera which / that costs £100 is over there.

The house which / that belongs to Julie is in London.

A defining relative clause tells which noun we are talking about:

2: The relative pronoun is the object:

Next, let's talk about when the relative pronoun is the object of the clause. In this case we can drop the relative pronoun if we want to. Again, the clause can come after the subject or the object of the sentence. Here are some examples:

(Clause after the object)

She loves the chocolate (which / that) I bought.

We went to the village (which / that) Lucy recommended.

John met a woman (who / that) I had been to school with.

The police arrested a man (who / that) Jill worked with.

(Clause after the subject)

The bike (which / that) I loved was stolen.

The university (which / that) she likes is famous.

The woman (who / that) my brother loves is from Mexico.

The doctor (who / that) my grandmother liked lives in New York.

**Non-defining relative clauses:**

We don't use **that** in non-defining relative clauses, so we need to use **which** if the pronoun refers to a thing, and **who** if it refers to a person. We can't drop the relative pronoun in this kind of clause, even if the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause.

(Clause comes after the subject)

My boss, who is very nice, lives in Manchester.

My sister, who I live with, knows a lot about cars.

My bicycle, which I've had for more than ten years, is falling apart.

My mother's house, which I grew up in, is very small.

(Clause comes after the object)

Yesterday I called our friend Julie, who lives in New York.

The photographer called to the Queen, who looked annoyed.

Last week I bought a new computer, which I don't like now.

I really love the new Chinese restaurant, which we went to last night.

**Prepositions and relative clauses**

If the verb in the relative clause needs a preposition, we put it at the end of the clause:

For example:

listen to

The music is good. Julie listens to the music.

– The music (which / that) Julie listens to is good.

work with

My brother met a woman. I used to work with the woman.

– My brother met a woman (who / that) I used to work with.

go to

The country is very hot. He went to the country.

– The country (which / that) he went to is very hot.

come from

I visited the city. John comes from the city.

– I visited the city (that / which) John comes from.

apply for

The job is well paid. She applied for the job.

– The job (which / that) she applied for is well paid.

**Whose**

“Whose” is always the subject of the relative clause and can't be left out. It replaces a possessive. It can be used for people and things.

The dog is over there. The dog's / its owner lives next door.

– The dog whose owner lives next door is over there.

The little girl is sad. The little girl's / her doll was lost.

– The little girl whose doll was lost is sad.

The woman is coming tonight. Her car is a BMW.

– The woman whose car is a BMW is coming tonight.

The house belongs to me. Its roof is very old.

– The house whose roof is old belongs to me.

**Where / when / why**

We can sometimes use these question words instead of relative pronouns and prepositions.

I live in a city. I study in the city.

– I live in the city where I study.

– I live in the city that / which I study in.

– I live in the city in which I study.

The bar in Barcelona is still there. I met my wife in that bar.

– The bar in Barcelona where I met my wife is still there.

– The bar in Barcelona that / which I met my wife in is still there.

– The bar in Barcelona in which I met my wife is still there.

The summer was long and hot. I graduated from the university in the summer.

– The summer when I graduated from the university was long and hot.

– The summer that / which I graduated from the university in was long and hot.

– The summer in which I graduated from the university was long and hot.

Unit 1

**THE ARMED FORCES**

1. ***Read the texts and answer the questions.***

**Text 1**

**The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation**

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are the military service of Russia, established after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. On 7 May 1992, Boris Yeltsin signed a presidential decree establishing the Russian Ministry of Defence and placing all Soviet Armed Forces troops on the territory of the Russian SFSR under Russian control.The commander-in-chief of the armed forces is the president of Russia. Although the Russian armed forces were formed in 1992, the Russian military dates its roots back to the times of the Kievan Rus.

The armed forces are divided into:

-the three “branches of Armed Forces” the Ground Force, Air Force, and the Navy

-the three “separate troop branches” the Strategic Missile Troops, the Aerospace Defense Forces and the Airborne Troops

-the Rear of the Armed Forces, which has a separate status of its own

There are additionally two further “separate troop branches” maintained by the Ministry of the Interior (Internal Troops), the Federal Security Service (Border Service) and troops of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. These are not normally included as branches of the “Armed Forces” but are nonetheless used in armed conflicts.

The number of troops is specified by decree of the President of Russia. On 1 January 2008, a number of 2,019,629 units including military of 1,134,800 units were set. Significant reforms were announced in late 2008 under Defence Minister Anatoliy Serdyukov.

***Structure***

The Defence Ministry of the Russian Federation serves as the administrative body of the Armed Forces. Since Soviet times, the General Staff has acted as the main commanding and supervising body of the Russian armed forces: However, currently the General Staff's role is being reduced to that of the Ministry's department of strategic planning the Minister himself currently Sergey Shoygu may now be gaining further executive authority over the troops. Other departments include the personnel directorate as well as the Rear Services, railway troops, Signal Troops and construction troops. The Chief of the General Staff is currently General of the Army Valery Gerasimov.

The Russian military is divided into three services: the Russian Ground Forces, the Russian Navy, and the Russian Air Force. In addition there are three independent arms of service: Strategic Missile Troops, Russian Aerospace Defense Forces, and the Russian Airborne Troops. The Air Defence Troops, the former Soviet Air Defence Forces, have been subordinated into the Air Force since 1998. The Armed Forces as a whole are traditionally referred to as the Army except in some cases the Navy is specifically singled out.

A T-14is a new generation tank of the Russian Ground Forces.

Since late 2010 the Ground Forces as well as the Air Forces and Navy are distributed among four military districts: Western Military District, Southern Military District, Central Military District, and the Eastern Military District.

***The Russian Navy***

The Navy consists of four fleets and one flotilla:

- Northern Fleet (HQ at Severomorsk) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command West.

- Baltic Fleet (HQ at Kaliningrad in the exclave of Kaliningrad Oblast) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command West.

- Black Sea Fleet (HQ at Sevastopol, disputed region of Crimea) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command South.

- Caspian Flotilla (HQ at Astrakhan) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command South.

- Pacific Fleet (HQ at Vladivostok) subordinated to Joint Strategic Command East.

The Kaliningrad Special Region, under the command of the Commander Baltic Fleet, comprises Ground and Coastal Forces formerly the 11th Guards Army with a motor rifle division and a motor rifle brigade and a fighter aviation regiment of Sukhoi Su-27 “Flanker” as well as other forces.

Similarly, the Northeast Group of Troops and Forces, headquartered at Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, comprises all Russian Armed Forces components in the Kamchatka Oblast and the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug [district] and is subordinate to the Commander Pacific Fleet headquartered in Vladivostok.

- Western Military District

- Southern Military District

- Central Military District

- Eastern Military District

In mid-2010 a reorganization was announced which consolidated military districts and the navy's fleets into four Joint Strategic Commands (OSC). Geographically divided the four commands are:

Joint Strategic Command West –Western Military District (HQ in St. Petersburg) includes the Northern and Baltic Fleets;

Joint Strategic Command South – Southern Military District (HQ in Rostov-on-Don) includes the Black Sea Fleet and Caspian Flotilla;

Joint Strategic Command Center - Central Military District (HQ in Yekaterinburg);

Joint Strategic Command East - Eastern Military District (HQ in Khabarovsk), includes the Pacific Fleet.

1.When were the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation established?

2. Who is the commander-in-chief?

3. What are the armed forces divided into?

4. What servicesis the Russian military divided into?

5.What military districts are the Ground Forces as well as the Air Forces and Navy distributed?

6. What does the Navy consist of?

**Text 2**

**Military history of the United States**

The history of the U.S. military dates to 1775, even before the Declaration of Independence marked the establishment of the United States. The Continental Army, Continental Navy, and Continental Marines were created in close succession by the Second Continental Congress in order to defend the new nation against the British Empire in the American Revolutionary War.

These forces demobilized in 1784 after the Treaty of Paris ended the War for Independence. The Congress of the Confederation created the United States Army, and the US Congress created the US Navy, and the US Marine Corps. All three services trace their origins to the founding of the Continental Army the Continental Navy and the Continental Marines respectively. The 1787 adoption of the Constitution gave the Congress the power to “raise and support armies”, “provide and maintain a navy” and to “make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces” as well as the power to declare war. The United States President is the U.S. military's commander-in-chief.

Rising tensions at various times with Britain and France and the ensuing Quasi-War and War of 1812 quickened the development of the U.S. Navy and the United States Marine Corps The U.S. Coast Guard dates its origin to the founding of the Revenue Cutter Service that service merged with the US Life-Saving Service in 1915 to establish the Coast Guard. The US Air Force was established as an independent service.

1. What was created in1775 in the USA?

2. Who created the United States Army, the US Navy and the US Marine Corps?

3. Who is the U.S. military's commander-in-chief?

4. What was established in 1915?

5. What service is independent?

**Text 3**

**The UK Armed Forces**

The British Armed Forces is a professional force with 156,940Regular and 30,000 Volunteer Reserve personnel. This gives a total strength of 186,940 Service Personnel.

The army has a single command structure based at Andover and known as “Army Headquarters”. Deployable combat formations consist of two divisions (1st Armoured and 3rd Mechanized) and eight brigades. Within the United Kingdom operational and non-deployable units are administered by three regionally defined “regenerative” divisions (2nd, 4th, and 5th) and London District.

The Army has 50 battalions (36 regular and 14 territorial) of regular and territorial infantry organized into 17 regiments. The majority of infantry regiments contain multiple regular and territorial battalions. Modern infantry have diverse capabilities and this is reflected in the varied roles assigned to them. There are four operational roles that infantry battalions can fulfill: air assault, armoured infantry, mechanized infantry, and light role infantry.

Regiments and battalions e.g.: the Parachute Regiment exist within every corps of the Army functioning as administrative or tactical formations. Armoured regiments are equivalent to an infantry battalion. There are 11 armoured regiments within the regular army of which six are designated as “Armoured” and five as “Formation Reconnaissance”. With the exception of the Household Cavalry armoured regiments and their Territorial counterparts are grouped under the Royal Armoured Corps. Arms and support units are also formed into similar collectives organized around specific purposes such as the Corps of Royal Engineers, Army Air Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps.

Britain has the fifth or sixth-largest defence budget in the world with the country spending more than countries like Germany or Japan but more or less comparable to that of France or Saudi Arabia. In September 2011 according to the Royal United Services Institute current “planned levels” of defence spending should be enough for the United Kingdom to maintain its position as one of the world's top military powers as well as being one of NATO-Europe's top military powers.

Its edge – not least its qualitative edge – in relation to rising Asian powers seems set to erode but will remain significant well into the 2020’s and possibly beyond.

***Command organization of the UK Army***

As Sovereign and head of state Queen Elizabeth II is Head of the Armed Forces and their Commander-in-Chief. Long-standing constitutional convention however has vested de facto executive authority by the exercise of Royal Prerogative powers in the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Defence and the Prime Minister (acting with the support of the Cabinet) makes the key decisions on the use of the armed forces. The Queen however remains the ultimate authority of the military, with officers and personnel swearing allegiance to the monarch.

The department is controlled by the Secretary of State for Defence and contains three deputy appointments: Minister of State for the Armed Forces, Minister for Defence Procurement and Minister for Veterans' Affairs. Responsibility for the management of the forces is delegated to a number of committees: the Defence Council, Chiefs of Staff Committee, Defence Management Board and three single-service boards. The Defence Council composed of senior representatives of the services and the Ministry of Defence provides the “formal legal basis for the conduct of defence”.The three constituent single-service committees (Admiralty Board, Army Board and Air Force Board) are chaired by the Secretary of State for Defence.

The Ministry of Defence is the Government department and highest level of military headquarters charged with formulating and executing defence policy for the Armed Forces.

The Chief of the Defence Staff is the professional head of the Armed Forces and is an appointment that can be held by an Admiral, Air Chief Marshal or General. Before the practice was discontinued in the 1990s those who were appointed to the position of CDS had been elevated to the most senior rank in their respective service (a 5-star rank). The CDS along with the Permanent Under Secretary are the principal advisers to the departmental minister. The three services have their own respective professional chiefs: the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the General Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff.

***Royal Navy***

The Royal Navy is a technologically sophisticated naval force and as of April 2015 consists of 77 commissioned ships. Command of deployable assets is exercised by the Fleet Commander of the Naval Service. Personnel matters are the responsibility of the Second Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command an appointment usually held by a vice-admiral.

The Surface Fleet consists of amphibious warfare ships, destroyers, frigates, patrol vessels, mine-countermeasure vessels and other miscellaneous vessels. The Surface Fleet has been structured around a single fleet. The recently built Type 45 destroyers are technologically advanced air defence destroyers. The Royal Navy is building two Queen Elizabeth class aircraft carriers embarking an air-group including the advanced fifth-generation multi-role fighter, the F-35B.

A submarine service has existed within the Royal Navy for more than 100 years. The Submarine Service's four Vanguard-class nuclear-powered submarines carry ballistic missiles forming the United Kingdom's nuclear deterrent. The service possessed a combined fleet of diesel-electric and nuclear-powered submarines untilthe early 1990s. Seven Astute class nuclear-powered attack submarines have been ordered with two completed and four under construction. The Astute class is the most advanced and largest fleet submarines ever built for the Royal Navy.

***The Royal Air Force***

The Royal Air Force has a large operational fleet that fulfills various roles consisting of both fixed-wing and rotary aircraft. Frontline aircraft are controlled by Air Command which is organized into three groups defined by function: 1 Group (Air Combat), 2 Group (Air Support) and 22 Group (training aircraft and ground facilities). In addition Expeditionary Air Group directs formations in the Middle East. Deployable formations consist of Expeditionary Air Wings and squadrons – the basic unit of the Air Force. Independent flights are deployed to facilities in Afghanistan, the Falkland Islands, Iraq and the United States.

The Royal Air Forces operates multi-role and single-role fighters, reconnaissance and patrol aircraft, tankers, transports, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles and various types of training aircraft.

1. What do deployable combat formations consist of?

2. What are the four operational roles that infantry battalions can fulfill?

3. How many armoured regiments are there within the regular UK army?

4. What is the Britain’s defence budget?

5. What appointments does the department contain?

6. What is the highest level of military headquarters?

7. Who is the professional head of the UK Armed Forces?

8. What does the Surface Fleet consists of?

9.How long has a submarine service existed within the Royal Navy?

10. What groups is Frontline aircraft organized into?

11. What roles does the Royal Air Forces operate?

**Text 4**

**The North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. The organization constitutes a system of collective defense whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party. NATO's headquarters are located in Haren, Brussels, Belgium, where the Supreme Allied Commander also resides. Belgium is one of the 28 member states across North America and Europe, the newest of which, Albania and Croatia, joined in April 2009. An additional 22 countries participate in NATO's Partnership for Peace program, with 15 other countries involved in institutionalized dialogue programs. The combined military spending of all NATO members constitutes over 70 percent of the global total.

NATO has twenty-eight members, mainly in Europe and North America. Some of these countries also have territory on multiple continents, which can be covered only as far south as the Tropic of Cancer in the Atlantic Ocean, which defines NATO's “area of responsibility” under Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty. During the original treaty negotiations, the United States insisted that colonies like the Belgian Congo be excluded from the treaty.

1.What is NATO based on?

2. When was it signed?

3. What does it constitute?

4. Where are NATO’s headquarters located?

5. When did Albania and Croatia join NATO?

6. How many members does NATO consist of?

7. What territories are excluded from the treaty?

**Focus on grammar: The infinitive.**

1. **Read the sentences, translate them into Russian and find the function of the infinitive.**
2. To get water is more difficult – and often more

expensive – for the poorest people.

1. It is impossible to get there in 5 minutes.
2. You should drink potable water.
3. Farmers use irrigation to grow crops.
4. To smoke is harmful for your health.
5. Egypt and China were the first to use irrigation.
6. Your friend promised to listen to your story.
7. We’ll drink water found in groundwater aquifers, rivers, and freshwater lakes.
8. We are happy to receive a letter from you.
9. I bought some fish to fry it for supper.

**3. Use “to” if it is necessary.**

Farmers can \_\_\_ use treated water for irrigation.

Don’t make me \_\_\_ repeat it again.

I came here \_\_\_ water flowers.

Our duty is \_\_\_ study well.

We would rather \_\_\_ drink freshwater.

We are glad \_\_\_ see you.

You must \_\_\_ help your grandparents.

He will \_\_\_ graduate from the university soon.

I hear my friend \_\_\_ play the violin.

You should \_\_\_ visit the doctor if you are ill.

Let me \_\_\_ show you the way.

I wish you \_\_\_ do the city.

**Unit 2**

**MILITARY PERSONNEL**

1. ***Read and remember the main military ranks.***

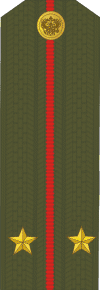
**Military ranks ofArmy, Air force, Navy, Marines**

(Воинскиезваниясухопутных войск, ВВС, ВМС, морской пехоты)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Army Сухопутные войска** | **Air Force BBC** | **Navy BMC** | **Marines Морская пехота** |
| General of the Army генералармии | General of the Air Force генералВВС | Fleet Admiral адмирал флота | — |
| General генерал | General генерал | Admiral адмирал | General генерал |
| Lieutenant General генерал-лейтенант | Lieutenant General генерал-лейтенант | Vice Admiral вице-адмирал | Lieutenant General генерал - лейтенант |
| Major General генерал-майор | Major General генерал-майор | Rear Admiral контр-адмирал | Major General генерал-майор |
| Brigadier General бригадный генерал | Brigadier General бригадный генерал | Commodore коммодор | Brigadier General бригадный генерал |
| Colonel полковник | Colonel полковник | Captain кэптен | Colonel полковник |
| Lieutenant Colonel подполковник | Lieutenant Colonel подполковник | Commander коммандер | Lieutenant Colonel подполковник |
| Major майор | Major майор | Lieutenant Commander лейтенант-коммандер | Major майор |
| Captain капитан | Captain капитан | Lieutenant лейтенант флота | Captain капитан |
| First Lieutenant первый лейтенант | First Lieutenant первый лейтенант | Lieutenant, Junior Grade младшийлейтенантфлота | First Lieutenant первый лейтенант |
| Second Lieutenant второй лейтенант | Second Lieutenant второй лейтенант | Ensign энсин | Second Lieutenant второй лейтенант |
| Chief Warrant Officer-4 старший уорент-офииер 4 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-4 старший уорент-офицер 4 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-4 старший уорент-офицер 4 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-4 старший уорент-офицер 4 класса |
| Chief Warrant Officer-3 старший уорент-офицер 3 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-3 старший уорент-офицер 3 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-3 старший уорент-офицер 3 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-3 старший уорент-офицер 3 класса |
| Chief Warrant Officer-2 старший уорент-офицер 2 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-2 старший уорент-офицер 2 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-2 старший уорент-офицер 2 класса | Chief Warrant Officer-2 старший уорент-офицер 2 класса |
| Warrant Officer-1 уорент-офицер 1 класса | Warrant Officer-1 уорент-офицер 1 класса | Warrant Officer-1 уорент-офицер 1 класса | Warrant Officer-1 уорент-офицер 1 класса |
| Sergeant Major of the Army сержант-майорСВ | Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force главныймастер-сержантВВС | Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy мастер-главныйстаршинаВМС | Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps сержант-майорМП |
| Staff Sergeant Major/Command Sergeant Major штаб-сержант-майор/комманд-сержант-майор | Chief Master Sergeant главный мастер-сержант | Master Chief Petty Officer мастер-главныйстаршина | Sergeant Major/Master Gunnery Sergeant сержант-майор/мастер-комендор-сержант |
| First Sergeant/Master Sergeant первый сержант/мастер-сержант | Senior Master Sergeant старший мастер-сержант | Senior Chief Petty Officer первый главный старшина | First Sergeant/Master Sergeant первый сержант/мастер-сержант |
| Platoon Sergeant/Sergeant/, First Class взводныйсержант/сержант 1 класса | Master Sergeant мастер-сержант | Chief Petty Officer главныйстаршина | Gunnery Sergeant комендор-сержант |
| Staff Sergeant штаб-сержант | Technical Sergeant техник-сержант | Petty Officer, First Class старшина 1 класса | Staff Sergeant штаб-сержант |
| Sergeant сержант | Staff Sergeant штаб-сержант | Petty Officer, Second Class старшина 2 класса | Sergeant сержант |
| Corporal капрал | Sergeant сержант | Petty Officer, Third Class старшинаЗкласса | Corporal капрал |
| Private, First Class рядовой 1 класса | Airman, First Class рядовой авиации 1 класса | Seaman матрос | Lance Corporal младший капрал |
| Private (E-2) рядовой | Airman рядовой авиации | Seaman Apprentice младший матрос | Private, First Class рядовой 1 класса |
| Private (E-1) рядовой-рекрут | Airman, Basic рядовой-рекрут авиации | Seaman Recruit матрос-рекрут | Private рядовой-рекрут |

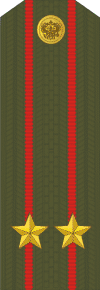
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| military man, serviceman, man | someone who serves in the armed forces; a member of a military force; “twomen stood sentry duty” |
| air force officer, commander | an officer in the airforce |
| artilleryman, cannoneer, gunner, machine gunner | a serviceman in the artillery |
| bluejacket, navy man, sailor boy, sailor | a serviceman in the navy |
| commando, ranger | a member of a military unit trained as shock troops for hit-and-run raids |
| conscript, draftee, inductee | someone who is drafted into military service |
| enlisted person | a serviceman who ranks below a commissioned officer |
| devil dog, leatherneck, Marine, shipboard soldier | a member of the United States Marine Corps |
| military officer, officer | any person in the armed services who holds a position of authority or command; “anofficer is responsible for the lives of his men” |
| noncombatant | a member of the armed forces who does not participate in combat (e.g. a chaplain orsurgeon) |
| occupier | a member of a military force who is residing in a conquered foreign country |
| skilled worker, skilled workman, trained worker | a worker who has acquired special skills |
| striper | a serviceman who wears stripes on the uniform to indicate rank or years of service; “he's a four-striper” |

**Company Officers**

Ensign Company Officer

LieutenantCaptain

**Senior Personnel Officers**

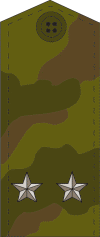
Major Lieutenant colonel Colonel

**The Highest Personnel Officers**

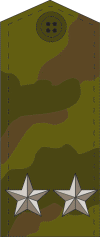
 Major General  Lieutenant General

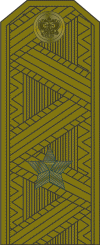
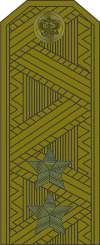
 Colonel General  General of the Army

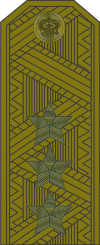
**Field Uniform**

****Ensign ****Company Officer

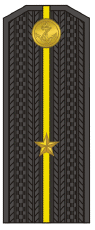
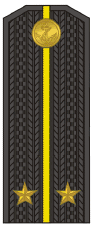
****Lieutenant ****Captain ****Major

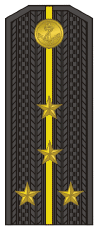
****Lieutenant Colonel ****Colonel

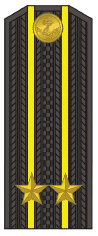
****Major General ****Lieutenant General

****Colonel-General ****General of the Army

**Naval Officers**

****Junior Lieutenant ****Lieutenant

****Lieutenant ****Lieutenant Captain

****Commander  ****Captain of the 2-nd rank

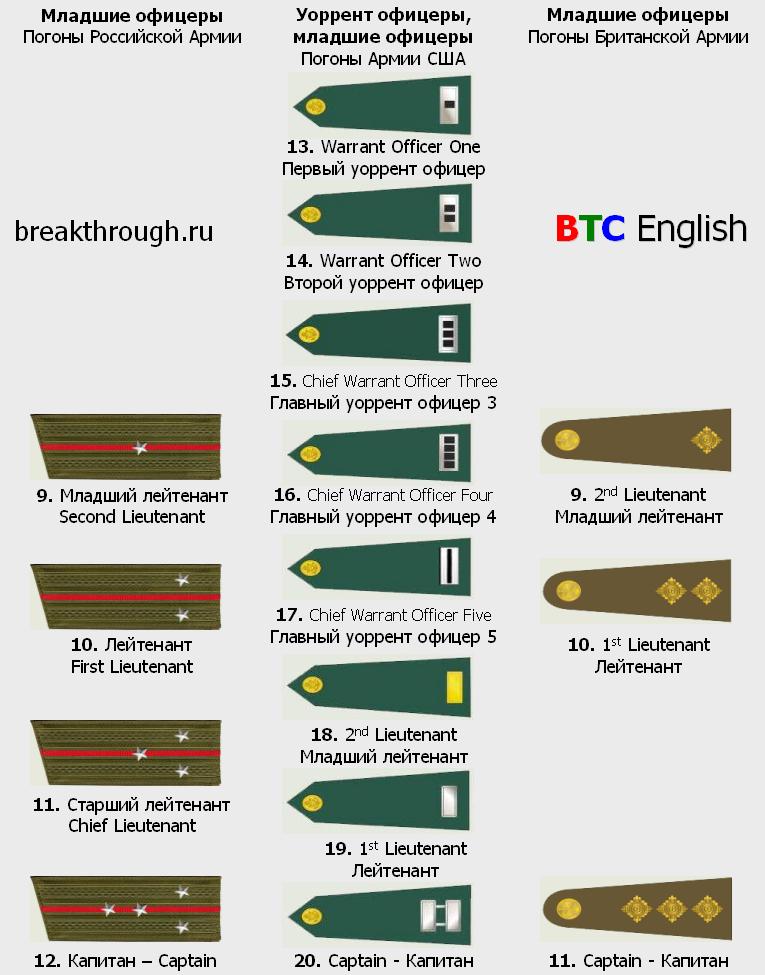
****Post Captain **** Flag Officer

****Vice Admiral ****Admiral ****Fleet Admiral

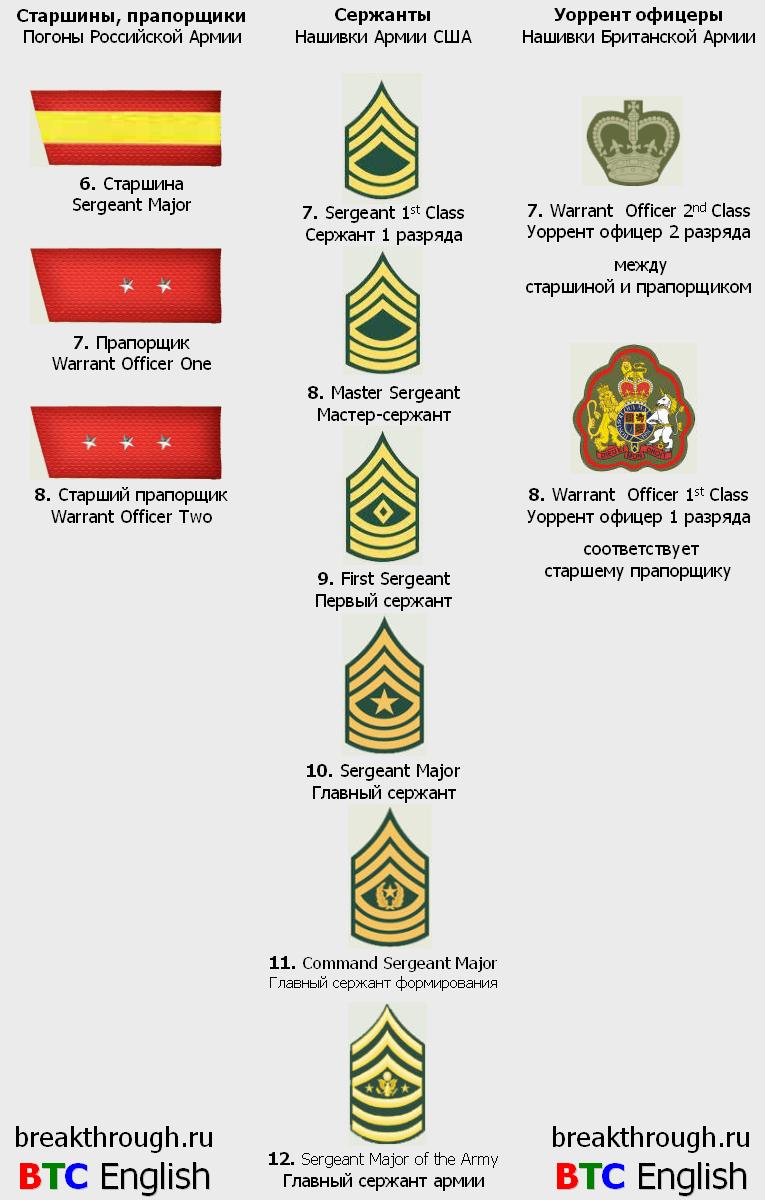
**Senior Officers**



**Junior Officers**



**Sergeant Majors, Warrant Officers, Sergeants**



**Privates, Corporals, Sergeants**



**Unit 3**

**MILITARY COURTESY**

Courtesy is the expression of consideration for others. The military has left little to chance and thus has distinctive and concise expressions of military courtesy. To give merely a perfunctory or grudging display, or worse yet a slovenly display, even if the motions are technically correct, is in fact discourteous.

One must remember that the courtesy which marks military ceremonies has a profound meaning. A salute to the flag is not an upper body exercise or just another annoying rule to follow, it is a declaration of loyalty to these United States and to the principles of liberty and justice on which the Nation was founded.

When a military person presents arms at retreat or salutes a senior, it is a recognition of the organized authority of the Nation, as represented by the military services which are charged with its protection.

Since antiquity, men of arms have rendered some form of salute as an exchange of greeting. Although the origins of saluting have been lost, since as early as the Age of Chivalry, it was in common practice. During that period, the knights were mounted and wore steel armor and mail which completely covered their body.

When two friendly knights met, it was the custom for each to raise his visor and expose his face to the other. This was always done with the right hand. It was a significant gesture as it exposed the features and also removed the right hand- the sword hand- from the vicinity of the weapon.

Later, during the Middle Ages, men of means often wore heavy capes under which swords were carried. Upon meeting a friend, the cloak was thrown back by raising the right hand, thus disclosing that the right hand was not on the sword hilt.

These gestures came to be recognized as proper greeting among soldiers, and were continued even as swords and mail became a thing of the past. The military salute is today, as it has been for ages, a unique exchange of greeting between military men and women.

***Salutes***

The salute is an important military courtesy because it is the most obvious and most used. The manner of executing the salute is an indication of the individual's attitude toward his/her duties as a VMI cadet and the state of training and morale in the Corps of Cadets.

Executed willingly and smartly, the salute indicates pride in him or herself and the Institute and confidence in his/her ability to perform his military duties well. A careless or reluctant salute indicates neglect or ignorance of his/her duties, lack of confidence in his/her ability, and lack of pride in the Cadet Corps.

Remember, right-handed salutes only please.

Persons entitled to the salute:

1) Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

2) Officers of the Virginia Militia at the Virginia Military Institute.

3) Officers of friendly foreign nations.

There is often a certain amount of confusion determining at what distance from a superior that a junior person should render a salute. Saluting distance is that distance at which a person entitled to the salute is recognized. Usually it does not exceed 30 steps. The salute is rendered when the person to be saluted is 6 steps distant, or at the nearest point of approach if it appears that this distance will be greater than 6 steps. Then hold the salute until the person being saluted has either passed by or returned the salute.

A salute is returned by all officers entitled to it unless they are in formation. The salute is rendered at a halt or walk. If running, continue running and render a proper greeting, ie.“Good afternoon, Sir”.

However, there are exceptions to the general rules prescribing the salute. These are indicated in the following paragraphs. In general, you should not render the salute when:

Engaged in work if the salute would interfere.

Indoors, except when reporting to a senior or when on duty as a sentinel or guard.

Carrying articles with both hands or being so occupied as to make saluting impractical. Carrying a coffee cup or soda can in one hand does not qualify. An armload of books, however, does. At VMI, it is customary to halt, come to attention, and offer a verbal greeting if a hand salute cannot be executed.

When saluting is obviously inappropriate.

The safest and best rule to follow: When in doubt- SALUTE!

The term “outdoors” is construed to include all shelters open on the side to the weather, e.g. the stoops. "Indoors" includes offices, academic buildings, and other buildings on the Post. The expression “under arms” means carrying of arms, or having them attached to the person by sling or belt. It also refers to the equipment pertaining to arms, such as the pistol belt, or white belt.

***Reporting to an Officer***

The salute is always rendered by a junior on reporting to a senior. He will also salute at the termination of the conversation or upon leaving.

Reporting Indoors, Unarmed: When reporting to an officer in his office, a cadet removes his/her headdress, knocks, and enters when told to do so. Upon entering, he/she halts about two steps from the officer, salutes, and says “Sir, Cadet \_\_\_\_ reports to \_\_\_\_\_.” using names and grades. For example, “Sir, Cadet Pvt Jones, AB reports to CPT Smith.” or “Sir, Cadet Pvt Jones, AB reports to the company tactical officer as directed”. The salute is held throughout this statement and is not dropped until returned by the senior officer. The cadet will take a seat only if invited to do so. When the business is completed, the cadet salutes, and after the salute has been returned, executes an about face and departs.

Reporting Indoors, Under Arms: When the cadet is under arms, the procedure prescribed above is followed, except that the headdress is not removed. When carrying the rifle, the cadet enters with the rifle at the trail, halts, and renders the rifle salute at order arms. Otherwise, the hand salute is rendered.

Reporting Outdoors: The procedures remain as above except that a cadet armed with a rifle may carry it at right shoulder arms. The rifle salute is permitted by local custom and is rendered with the rifle at right shoulder arms.

Departing: When a conversation has been completed, a cadet should salute, about face, and depart.

Reporting to a Civilian Member of the Faculty: A cadet reporting to a civilian member of the faculty follows essentially the same procedure prescribed above, but omits the salute.

***Telephone Procedure***

When placing a telephone call or receiving one, it is proper to identify yourself. “This is Cadet Jones, may I speak to CPT Smith?” When answering a telephone in an office, identify the office and yourself at once. “VMI Guard Room, Recorder speaking.” Since most telephones are used by many people in barracks, conduct your business quickly and hang up.

If you get a wrong number simply say “I'm very sorry to have disturbed you”, and hang up. It is very rude to hang up without an apology. Take particular care to speak so that you are understood, and talk directly into the mouthpiece. Conclude the call by saying “good-bye”.

Be careful of your calling hours. Do not call a private residence before 0900 hrs and after 2100 hrs unless it is absolutely necessary.

***Other Military Courtesy***

Cadets should never have hats on inside a building unless under arms.

When an officer enters a room, cadets present will stand at attention until the officer directs otherwise or leaves the room. When more than one cadet is present, the first to notice the officer commands: “Attention”.

When an officer enters a room used as an office or recreation room, those at work or play therein are not required to come to attention unless addressed by him.

A junior when addressed by a senior stands at attention during the conversation unless specifically directed to do otherwise.

When walking with a senior, the junior's position is on the left. It is the responsibility of the junior to stay in step with the senior.

This tradition originates from the centuries when men fought with swords. Since most men are right handed, the heaviest fighting occurred on the right. The shield was on the left arm, and the left side became defensive. Men and units who preferred to carry the battle to the enemy, and who were proud of their fighting ability, considered the right of a battle line to be a post of honor. Therefore, when an officer walks or sits on your right, he is symbolically filling the post of honor.

In entering an automobile, the junior enters first from the right side. Others follow in reverse order of rank, the senior ranking person being the last to enter. In leaving the vehicle, the senior goes first and others follow in order of rank. The governing factor is that the senior should be so positioned that he will leave the vehicle first.

***What is the proper process for reporting to an Officer indoors?***

When reporting to an officer in his office, the soldier removes his headgear, knocks, and enters when told to do so. He approaches within two steps of the officer’s desk, halts, salutes, and reports, “Sir (Ma’am), Private Jones reports.” The salute is held until the report is completed and the salute has been returned by the officer. When the business is completed, the soldier salutes, holds the salute until it has been returned, executes the appropriate facing movement, and departs. When reporting indoors under arms, the procedure is the same except that the headgear is not removed and the soldier renders the salute prescribed for the weapon with which he is armed.

***Following Reporting Procedures***

In the military, you don't just walk into your boss's office, plop down on the couch, and put your feet up on the coffee table. This behavior may have been okay with your last boss, but in the military, it's a huge no-no.

Reporting is an official way of announcing your presence when asking permission to speak to your commanding officer, usually in her office.

In basic training, assuming that you don't get into huge trouble for doing something very stupid, you'll probably never have a chance to speak to your commanding officer in her office. Instead, you're required to report to your training instructor in her office.

To report, follow these procedures:

*1. Stand at attention and knock (just once) on the door.*

*2. When instructed to enter, march in a smart military fashion to a point three paces in front of the training instructor's desk (if he/she's sitting at his/her desk).*

***The Reporting Statement***

The basic reporting statement format is “Sir (or Ma'am), Airman Jones reports,” or “Sir (or Ma'am), Airman Jones reports as ordered,” (depending on whether you were ordered to see the superior, or whether you showed up on your own).

***Basic Reporting Procedures***

At the position of attention, knock (a single time) on the door of the superior you are reporting to.

If the door is open, knock (a single time) on the door frame. At the command of “enter,” march smartly to a position three paces in front of, and centered, of the superiors desk. Stand sharply at attention. If the superior is a commissioned officer, salute, and hold the salute while making the reporting statement. Hold the salute until the officer returns it.

If you were ordered or requested to be there, the reporting statement should be “Sir (or “Ma'am”), Sergeant Johnson reports as ordered.”

If you were not ordered to be there, the reporting statement should be “Sir (or “Ma'am”) Sergeant Johnson reports.”

Remain at attention unless the superior instructs otherwise. If the superior tells you to “be at ease,” or “as you were,” move to the position of “parade rest.”

When excused, return to the position of attention. If the superior is a commissioned officer, salute, and hold the salute until it is returned. Perform a sharp facing movement (left face, right face, about face – whatever is required to face the door), and march sharply out of the office.

***Basic Training Reporting***

Reporting in Basic Training is a little different. First of all, until your last week of basic, when you get your dress blue uniform, your title is not “airman,” or ”airman first class”, or even “airman basic”, no matter what pay grade you enlisted as. Your title is “Trainee”.

Secondly, in basic training, when addressing an MTI (Military Training Instructor), the first words out of your mouth are always the “reporting statement”.

Now, that doesn't mean every sentence begins with the reporting statement – just at the beginning of the conversation. For example, your TI yells, “Trainee Paulette! Get your butt over here!”

You would run over, stand at attention three paces in front of the TI and say “Sir (or Ma'am), Trainee Paulette reports as ordered!”

The TI then says, “Where were you born?”

You would then say,”Ohio, sir!” (or ma'am, as the case may be). Note: This, of course, is assuming you were born in Ohio.

In short, you use “reports as ordered”, instead of just “reports”, because you were requested to “get over there”, and you only use the reporting statement for the first words of the conversation.

Some TIs will require trainees to salute when reporting to the TI in his/her office. That's because new recruits need practice, and there just aren't enough commissioned officers running around basic training to give them the proper practice in saluting in a reporting situation.

To sum it up, for basic training:

If you were requested (or ordered), your reporting statement is “Sir (or Ma'am), Trainee Jones reports as ordered”.

If it's you initiating the conversation, your reporting statement is “Sir (or Ma'am), Trainee Jones reports”.

Use the reporting statement only as your first words during a single conversation.

Always use the honorific “Sir” or “Ma'am” when reporting.

When “reporting”, you are always at the position of attention.

If the situation requires a salute, salute first, hold it, and make your reporting statement. Continue holding the salute until the superior returns it.

Reporting to a TI in his/her office is the same as the Basic Reporting Procedures used above (with the exception of using the title “trainee” instead of rank).

***Personnel Greeting and Treatment***

Private Wilson!

Corporal Smith!

Sergeant Jones!

Lieutenant Luis Lew!

Captain William Blake!

Major Carol Hickey!

Colonel Mark Johnson!

E.g.

–Sir, lieutenant Lew directed me to say to the captain.

–Sir, the lieutenant’s message to captain Blake has been delivered.

**Commands:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (Left) shoulder, ARMS! | | на пле - ЧО! |
| ABOUT FACE! | | Кру-Гом! (поворот на месте) |
| AS YOU WERE! | | Отставить! |
| AT EASE! | | Вольно! |
| AT MY COMMAND! | | Слушай мою команду! |
| ATTENTION! | | Смирно! |
| By twos, NUMBER! | | на Первый и Второй, Рассчитайсь! |
| COUNT OF! | | По порядку – Рассчитайсь! |
| DISMISSED! | | Разойдись! |
| Double, time, MARCH! | | Бегом, МАРШ! |
| DRESS, ready FRONT! | | Равняйсь, смирно! |
| EYES, RIGHT! (LEFT, FRONT)! | | Равнение на=ПРАВО!  (на=ЛЕВО! на=СЕРЕДИНУ!) |
| EYES, RIGHT, (LEFT) | | Направо, (Налево) |
| FALL IN! | | Становись! |
| FALL OUT! | | Разойдись! |
| Fix (unfix), BAYONETS! | | штык ПРИМКНУТЬ (ОТКИНУТЬ) |
| Forward, MARCH! | | Шагом, Марш! |
| HALT! | | Стой! |
| Mark time, MARCH! | | На месте, шагом МАРШ! |
| Order, ARMS! | | к но-ГЕ! |
| Present, ARMS! | | На кара-УЛ! |
| Quick time, MARCH! | | Шагом, МАРШ! шире ШАГ! |
| REST! | | Вольно!Заправиться! |
| RIGHT (LEFT), FACE! | | Напра-Во, Нале-Во! (поворот на месте) |
| Right shoulder, ARMS! | | на правое пле-ЧО! |
| Sling, ARMS! | | на ре-МЕНЬ! |
| Yes, sir (ma’am) | | Так точно |
| No, sir ( ma’am) | | Никак нет |
| A message arrived | Получено сообщение | |

**Focus on grammar: Complex Object**

***Use “to” where it is necessary:***

1. She felt her hand \_\_\_\_ tremble.

2. He felt his heart \_\_\_\_ beat with joy.

3. Nobody noticed him \_\_\_\_ come in and sit down.

4. I felt Nick \_\_\_\_ put his hand on my shoulder.

5. She felt tears \_\_\_\_ roll down her cheeks.

6. We saw them \_\_\_\_ jump with parachutes.

7. I heard the door of the entrance hall \_\_\_\_ open and close softly.

8. They all gathered on the hill \_\_\_\_ watch the sun rise.

9. I heard him \_\_\_\_ tell the teacher about it.

**Unit 4**

**VOCABULARY TEST WORKS**

**Test 1**

**Task One**

*You are going to read two texts. Complete the sentences 1–6 with the endings (A, B, C)that fits best according to the texts.*

**Text One**

**India Shops for Missile Defense Radar**

The Indian Ministry of Defense in the next few months will float a tender for missile-detection radar systems in a deal that could be worth more than $500 million.

Senior ministry officials said India must look overseas for systems that can be linked to missile defense systems currently in use by the military, because the Defense Research and Development Organization has not designed and developed a medium- or long-range missile-detection system.

The decision for the tender was made based on a national missile threat assessment prepared by the Office of Integrated Defense Staff (IDS), which also prepares joint doctrine for the services.

A senior IDS military planner said India faces nuclear missile threats from Pakistan’s long-range Ghauri, midrange Shaheen and short-range M-11 missiles. Similarly, it faces a threat from China’s medium- to long-range DF series of nuclear missiles.

The military planner said India needs a mix of missile-detection systems to be deployed along with indigenously developed surface-to-air missile systems. The Navy’s main destroyers also will be equipped with Brahmos anti-ship cruise missile systems that will be assisted by missile-tracking radar.

Nitin Mehta, a defense analyst, said Israel’s Green Pine radar is the most favorable missile detection radar, as it can see the launch of Pakistani missiles if the radar is placed on the border. Mehta noted, however, that procurement of the Green Pine radar would need a nod from Washington, which he said is unlikely in view of Washington’s granting of non-NATO ally status to Pakistan last year.

1.The Indian MoD wants to buy foreign systems because …

A…. the Indian systems are not as good as the foreign ones

B…..India has not built its own missile detection system yet

C…..the Indian one cannot work with missile systems in use

2. The overseas systems must be able to …

A…..detect and track a variety of missiles

B…..work with Shaheen missile systems

C…..be deployed with missile-tracking radar

3. According to Mr. Mehta, the purchase of Green Pine radar would be opposed by …

A…..Pakistan

B…..Israel

C…..the USA

**Text Two**

**A More Global Intelligence View**

The Pentagon and CIA want to go far beyond today’s satellite-based sensors to field a system that keeps an eye on the entire globe at once. The concept, called universal situational awareness, does not mean the ability to continuously observe everything, but to track enough objects to provide relevant and timely data.

The CIA studied the technological needs of the war on terror last year, and joined this year with Pentagon counterparts for a follow up that “has led to a handful of decisions that have helped us frame our best preferences,” said Stephen Cambone, the Pentagon intelligence czar. Chief among these is a need for a space-based radar, which would detect moving military equipment on land and sea. It should also be able to take images of designated areas, and gather terrain elevation data for 3-D planning maps. Likely made up of a nine-satellite constellation, the orbiting radar would also work with sensors on aircraft, ships and ground vehicles to focus on items of interest.

The system’s novelty and versatility have sparked a tug-of-war among its potential users in the military and intelligence community, especially the CIA, over what it should do, how it should operate and who should control it. Military commanders have complained that they rank low on the priority list when collection schedules are set up for the National Reconnaissance Office’s satellites. The new satellites will cover broad swaths of the Earth’s surface, making it easier to handle last-minute surveillance requests and they will be tied closely to military communications systems to deliver data quickly. But it remains to be seen whether military commanders in the field would ever receive information from satellites directly.

4. The new system will be able to …

A…..detect objects invisible so far

B…..get more data at the same time

C…..observe the globe all the time

5. The main function of the radar would be …

A…..locating moving objects

B…..creating 3D terrain images

C…..photographing selected areas

6. The military fear that …

A…..the CIA will be prioritised in data access

B…..the system will be difficult to operate

C…..they will be denied access to data

**Task Two**

*You are going to read an interview with Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, the former Director, U.S. Missile Defense Agency (MDA), who is talking about the missile defense system. Choose from questions A to H the one which you think fits best each paragraph 7 to 13. There is an extra question which you do not need to use.*

7. \_\_\_\_\_It is not my role or my preference to comment on the politicians’ views. Everyone I have come across in the executive and legislative branches that deals with this has looked very hard at the responsibilities of defending this country. Therefore, when I look back and see nine Congresses and four presidents that have supported this effort, I suspect the future will hold the same.

8. \_\_\_\_\_To some degree we have demonstrated its usefulness in combat against short-range missiles with the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 system. This year we are beginning the program against long-range missiles and we are starting to bring those systems together. And I think we are better off with it than without it, from an effectiveness standpoint.

9. \_\_\_\_\_Every day, it’s becoming clearer but these things have a way of working out in operation. So, it will take some time before we know exactly who’s to do what.

10. \_\_\_\_\_I wouldn’t say they are not ready. But what we are finding, especially in defense against long-range missiles, is the Air Force owning the radar and satellites, the Army operating the missiles and command-and-control systems, and the Navy contributing sensors. And only the total integration across all services in different basing modes makes it effective.

11. \_\_\_\_\_I think we want to transfer responsibility cleanly with a minimum risk to the system where we can. Where we will jeopardize the effectiveness of the systems we have to see what makes sense. An interim solution could be keeping systems development and support operations within the MDA umbrella longer than we expected.

12. \_\_\_\_\_The one thing I really love about missile defense is: If you can imagine it, it can be done. The possibility is on the table; when you look at terrestrially based boost-phase systems, they need to be close to the target, which is why sea-basing is so attractive.

13. \_\_\_\_\_The procedures we have, produced the best Army, Navy and Air Force in the world. So they are not bad. But now they are faced with a complex effort, that can’t be met by traditional systems. That is why I proposed and we set up some of the authorities for the Missile Defense Agency.

A. Do you foresee missile interceptors on submarines?

B. Have responsibilities of services involved in operating this system been sorted out?

C. What do you tell critics who say this system will not be effective?

D. How will you manage the testing and deployment of the long-range missile defense?

E. Are Department of Defense processes up to developing such a complex system?

F. How do you respond to Senator Kerry’s call for less missile defense spending?

G. So what is the way out?

H. You have doubts whether the services are prepared to run the system. Are they?

**Task Three**

*You are going to read a newspaper article. For sentences 14 to 20, choose the endings (A, B, C or D), which fits best according to the text.*

**Making New Rules for Nukes**

American presidents have to sneak into Pakistan. Bill Clinton did it in 2000 because of a bomb threat. Last week George W. Bush had even less reason to expect a warm welcome. Taliban and Al Qaeda still find a haven in many Pakistani cities – which may help to explain the “Bush Dog Go Home” rallies that drew thousands of Islamists across the country. Adding to the tensions, Bush had just signed a major nuclear deal with Pakistan’s archrival, India, on terms he declined to offer to his steadfast ally, Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf. When Bush’s jet landed in locked-down Islamabad – which Pakistani police had turned into a “ghost city,” detaining hundreds of people – it was at night with the jet-wing lights off and the window shades down.

Bush touted his diplomatic accord with India as a triumph. It is one that the president, who is increasingly unpopular at home as well, badly needs. Under its terms, India would be brought back from official outcast status 32 years after it exploded a nuclear device and then refused to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). New Delhi last week agreed to subject 14 of its reactors to international inspection by 2014. In return India will receive U.S. investment and equipment allowing it to help address its enormous energy needs with nuclear power, thus taking pressure off global energy prices.

Bush administration officials said the pact would solidify the historic strategic realignment of America and India. Even the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, sometime Bush critic Mohammed ElBaradei, said the accord was simply a pragmatic recognition of reality, and a “timely” way of bringing Delhi under some global supervision and strengthening nuclear safety.

But the deal still needs to pass muster on Capitol Hill, and critics there warned the administration could be ushering in a nightmarish new era of loose nukes. Why? Because the Bush team conceded to India’s demands that Delhi’s eight military reactors would be kept from scrutiny and that it could build as many more as it wants. Washington also agreed to remove all U.S. sanctions even though Delhi has not signed the NPT. The result, some critics said, could be a vastly beefed-up Indian arsenal and a new arms race between India and Pakistan. “You can’t break the rules for India and expect Iran to play by them. Or Pakistan or North Korea,” said Rep. Ed Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts. “I think that once the Congress understands what the details of the deal mean, it will mean rough sledding to get it passed.”

And pass it must. The challenge is made tougher by the current prickly attitude toward the White House in Congress. Although the administration barely consulted with Congress beforehand, the new deal requires that both the House and Senate revise the Atomic Energy Act, which forbids nuclear material and equipment from being exported to any state that is not one of the five acknowledged nuclear powers (America, Russia, France, Britain and China) and has detonated a nuclear explosive device.

What kind of signal does signing the deal send to other countries? Start with Musharraf’s Pakistan. The former general, considered a key U.S. ally because of his efforts against Al Qaeda, has sold his friendship with Washington as a boon to Pakistan’s global stature and economy. Now he must try to explain away India’s new strategic advantage to hardliners in his own military ranks, some of them Islamists. It was no coincidence that Musharraf traveled to China, Pakistan’s old cold-war ally, just before Bush went to India, or that China was the first nation to say it opposed the India accord. “America has signed a civil nuclear agreement with India on the basis of what it sees to be its interests,” he said at the National Defense College in Islamabad a day before Bush arrived. “Pakistan also has its options in a strategic context and my recent trip to China was part of my effort to keep our strategic options open.” Jehangir Karamat, the Pakistani ambassador to Washington, said that Pakistan had no intention of escalating. But he added: “That’s the fear. If India ratchets up that kind of race as a result it would be unfortunate.” Bush officials say this agreement is for India only because only India has earned it: unlike Pakistan, it is a vibrant democracy with a sterling record on non-proliferation. Now the president must convince Congress of that.

14. The new reason for unpopularity of US President in

Pakistan is …

A…..arrests that had taken place before the visit

B. ….increasing the number of troops in Pakistan

C…..American refusal to provide economic help

D.….his unfair treatment of the host country

15. According to the new deal, India will …

A…..lower energy production prices

B…..sign Non Proliferation Treaty

C.….allow inspection of all reactors

D.….receive funding from the U.S.

16. According to Mr. ElBaradei, the deal would …

A…..improve American – Indian relations

B…..be a big threat to global nuclear safety

C…..be criticized by Atomic Energy Agency

D…..help to control Indian nuclear power

17. The opponents of the deal…

A…..insist on India signing the NPT

B…..fear it will lead to an arms race

C…..demand control of Indian reactors

D…..dread “nuclear” countries reaction

18. It will be difficult to pass the deal as…

A…..Senate was ignored in consultations

B…..Congress must change the nuclear laws

C…..Congress disagrees with Senate on it

D…..Senate is criticized by the White House

19. According to president Musharraf …

A…..Pakistan was betrayed by America

B…..China would strongly oppose the deal

C…..India is getting strategic advantage

D…..US signed the deal for its own benefit

20. According to US officials …

A…..Pakistan would misuse nuclear systems

B…..the new Pakistani alliance is dangerous

C…..only India has deserved such a deal

D…..India would escalate nuclear research

**Test 2**

**Task one**

*You are going to read two texts. For sentences 1 to 6 choose the endings (A, B or C), which fits best according to the texts.*

**Text one**

**Two More Fire Scouts for the U.S. Navy**

Northrop Grumman has sold two MQ-8B Fire Scout UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) to the U.S. Navy, raising the service’s total orders for the rotary-wing UAV to nine. According to the manufacturer, the additional aircraft will assist the Navy in broadening the Fire Scout usage in naval operations. This work is scheduled to include evaluation flights and cargo test work.

Based on the Schweitzer 333 light civil helicopter, the Fire Scout is expected to find a home aboard the Navy’s new Littoral Combat Ship now in development. The aircraft is expected to reach operational capability in 2008. The MQ-8B Fire Scout variant made its initial flight in December and the most significant change to it has been the four blade rotor modification. This UAV is also characterized by greater endurance and can carry a larger cargo than the first-generation RQ-8A model.

Proposed missions for the MQ-8B Fire Scouts include the collection of real time video imagery and other forms of intelligence gathering, communications relay, precision targeting, and foremost, accurate battle damage assessment. Fire Scouts are being assembled at the Unmanned Systems Center in Moss Point, Miss. “The first successful flight testing was conducted in the same place, later however, they have proceeded at Webster Field, part of the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in Maryland. Systems work is underway in San Diego, Calf,” Northrop Grumman said.

1. The new equipment is needed to …

A…..widen the range of UAVs’ operations

B…..improve the UAVs’ loading capacity

C…..increase the UAVs’ air strike ability

2. The MQ-8B will …

A…..help to upgrade the Schweitzer 333

B…..be soon replaced by the RQ-8A model

C…..operate from the Littoral Combat Ship

3.MQ-8B further flight tests have been continued …

A…..in Moss Point

B…..at Webster Field

C…..in San Diego

**Text Two**

**Afghan-Bound Harriers to Get Targeting Pods**

British Royal Air Force GR9 Harrier close-air-support aircraft destined for deployment to Afghanistan are to be fitted with new targeting pods following commanders’ urgent requests for a better way to strike Taliban fighters attacking NATO forces in the south. A data link on the pods will also transmit a bird’s eye view of the situation to troops on the ground.

An invitation to tender has been issued by the British Defence Procurement Agency (DPA) to Lockheed Martin and Israeli company Rafael for an Urgent Operational Requirement (UOR). The tender is for a small number of pods to replace an older British system. The first Harrier GR9s, updated versions of GR7, entered service in October and are poised to deploy to the NATO airbase at Kandahar. The British recently awarded an uncontested UOR to Rafael and its U.K. partner Ultra Electronics to fit their Litening pod to Tornado strike aircraft. The DPA defends its decision to run a competition this time, saying it was “normal defence policy” to do so.

“For the Tornado UOR, we chose the lowest risk option that offered the best value for money in the shortest possible timescale. Moreover, the integration of the Litening III on Tornado was well advanced and this stood in its favor in addition to other value-for-money considerations. In the case of the Harrier, an open competition is more feasible as such integration work has not taken place yet.”

4. The military leaders need the new pods mainly to …

A…..detect the positions of the Taliban

B…..improve the effectiveness of attacks

C…..send images from air to the land forces

5. The Defence Procurement Agency …

A…..decided to ask for offers for new pods for the Harriers

B…..chose the manufacturer to fit the Harriers with the pods

C…..accepted Rafael’s offer to produce the Harrier new pods

6. An open competition has been chosen for the Harrier GR9s because of …

A…..a relatively short timescale

B…..lack of integration process

C…..a limited amount of money

**Task two**

You are going to read an interview with Brig. Gen. Ahmad Sarhan Al-Faqeeh, the Commander of Royal Jordanian Special Operations (RJSO). Choose from questions A to H the one which you think fits best each paragraph 7 to 13. There is an extra question which you do not need to use.

7. \_\_\_\_\_We all know that Special Operations units must be able to reach areas of operations very quickly with enough firepower to fulfill the sought task. So, increasing the qualitative edge of Special Operations troops as well as maintaining a good level of effective mobility and firepower for RJSO battalions have been my main efforts.

8. \_\_\_\_\_The last batch we received were the South African Ratel 20 armored fighting vehicles. We have also received disposable Russian-made rocket propelled grenades, the RPG-26, plus U.S.-built night-vision goggles for the troops. And that’s it for the time being.

9. \_\_\_\_\_The deal was canceled recently after the manufacturing company went under and was no longer capable of meeting the contract’s conditions. Now, we are looking for a good self-propelled 120mm mortar gun suitable for special operations missions.

10. \_\_\_\_\_As the commander of RJSO, I highly value their importance. Nothing helps more to exchange experiences with other regional and international forces. We have trained with U.S. as well as European forces plus Arab forces. They were all successful and productive events.

11. \_\_\_\_\_Yes. They have been a primary function of RJSO over the past decade. We have troops serving with the U.N in Eritrea, Haiti and Montenegro; and we will be deploying troops soon to the Ivory Coast. Serving under U.N. auspices provides Jordan with the opportunity to help enforce peace and stability worldwide.

12. \_\_\_\_\_The growing threat of global terrorism will only increase the importance of special operations forces. The terrorist threat requires the constant presence of highly mobile and well-trained reaction forces to keep the threat subdued. The challenges also require close collaboration and intelligence sharing between the nations in the fight against global terrorism.

13. \_\_\_\_\_Luckily, for the time being Jordan has friendly relations with all its neighbors and therefore its armed forces, including RJSO, are for national defense and for maintaining regional peace and stability. But there is always fear that the unstable situation in some of Jordan’s neighboring states will make maintaining internal security more difficult.

A. What security challenges face RJSO (Royal Jordanian Special Operations) forces in the future?

B. How do you see the future role of special operations in the world’s armies?

C. Does RJSO have any troops on peacekeeping missions at the moment?

D. Will Jordan’s Special Operations Forces continue training for other nations’ troops?

E. What are your goals as RJSO commander?

F. Are you expecting delivery of any vehicles or weapons soon?

G. What about the MOBAT howitzer guns ordered a couple of years ago?

H. Has RJSO been involved in recent joint exercises with foreign forces?

**Task three**

*You are going to read a newspaper article. For sentences 14 to 20, choose the endings (A, B, C or D), which fits best according to the text.*

**We Might “Win”, But Still Lose**

Everyone seems certain that George W. Bush’s new plan for Iraq is bound to fail. But I am not so sure. At a military level, the strategy could well produce some successes. American forces have won every battle they have fought in Iraq. Having more troops and a new mission to secure whole neighbourhoods is a good idea –better late than never. But the crucial question is, will military progress lead to political progress? That logic, at the heart of the president’s new strategy, strikes me as highly doubtful.

Administration officials have pointed to last week’s fighting against Sunni insurgents in Baghdad as a textbook example of the new strategy. Iraqi forces took the lead, American troops backed them up and the government did not put up any obstacles. The battle looked like a successful test of unified American-Iraqi effort. But did it? A member of an American advisory team, who took part in the fighting, reports that no more than twenty-four hours after the battle on January 6, the brigade’s Sunni commander, Gen. Razzak Hamza, was relieved of his command. The phone call to fire him came directly from the office of Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, a Shiite. Lt. Col. Steven Duke, commander of a U.S. advisory team working with the Iraqis, describes Hamza as “a true patriot who would go after the bad guys on either side.” Hamza was replaced by a Shiite.

Joint operations against Shiite militias are far less likely, and not only because of political interference from the top. Groups like Moqtada al-Sadr’s Mahdi Army don’t generally start fights with the Americans or attack Iraqi forces. Their goals are different, quieter. Another U.S. advisor, Maj. Mark Brady, confirms reports that the Mahdi Army has been continuing to take over Sunni neighbourhoods, terrorizing and forcing people out of their homes. “They’re slowly moving across the river,” he said, from predominantly Shiite eastern Baghdad into the predominantly Sunni west with a view to controlling the whole city. If the 20,000 additional American troops being sent to the Iraqi capital focus primarily on Sunni insurgents, there is a chance the Shiite militias might get bolder.

So what will happen if Bush’s new plan “succeeds” militarily? Sunnis will become more insecure as their militias are dismantled. Shiite militias will lower their profile on the streets and remain settled securely within the Iraqi Army and police. That will surely make Sunnis less likely to support the new Iraq. Shiite political leaders, on the other hand, will be emboldened. They refused to make any compromises – on federalism, de-Baathification, oil revenues and jobs – in 2003 when the United States was dominant, in 2005 when the insurgency was raging, and in 2006 when they took over the government fully. Why would the Shiites do so as they gain the upper hand militarily?

U.S. administration officials claim that this time things are different. The Maliki government, and the Shiite leadership more generally, understand that they must crack down on militias and compromise with the Sunnis. Why? In the words of one senior U.S. official because Shiite political leadership understand they no longer have “unquestioning American support, especially from Capitol Hill.” This suggests that the administration has finally understood that Bush’s unrestricted policy for the Iraqi government has proved totally counterproductive. The one action that might be forcing the Iraqi leadership to make some compromises has been the threat that Congress would force a withdrawal of American support.

Over the past years, the dominant flaw in the Bush administration’s handling of Iraq is that it has driven the country’s several communities apart. Every seemingly neutral action – holding elections, firing Baathists from the bureaucracy, building up an Iraqi military and police force – has had sectarian consequences. The greatest danger of Bush’s new strategy, then, isn’t that it won’t work but that it will – and thereby push the country one step further along the road to all-out civil war. Only sustained pressure on the Maliki government – unlike anything Bush has been willing to do yet – has any chance of averting this outcome.

Otherwise, American interests and ideals will both be in jeopardy. Al Qaeda in Iraq – the one true national-security threat we face from that country – will gain Sunni support. In addition, as American officers like Duke and Brady have noted, our ideals will be tarnished. The U.S. Army will be witnessing the largest program of ethnic cleansing since Bosnia. Is that the model Bush wanted for the Middle East?

14. In the writer’s opinion Bush’s new strategy for Iraq …

A…..will become a military failure

B…..may be politically unsuccessful

C…..will lead to political progress

D…..may threaten security in the region

15. The event after the Baghdad battle showed that …

A…..the Sunnis and the Shiites act together

B…..the Sunnis are distrusted by the U.S.

C…..the Iraqis are far from getting united

D…..the American new strategy really works

16. The Shiite militias want to …

A…..oppose the United States’ forces

B…..influence the Iraqi government

C…..remove the Sunnis from Baghdad

D…..weaken the Iraqi military forces

17. According to the author Bush’s potential military success

will …

A…..stop Iraqi government’s help for the Sunnis

B…..make Shiite leaders more uncompromising

C…..make the Shiites hostile towards America

D…..strengthen the forces of the Sunni militias

18. The American administration now believes that …

A…..they should withdraw their support for the Sunnis

B…..the Iraqis should be allowed to act on their own

C…..Bush’s policy towards the Iraqis was too tough

D…..the Iraqi leaders fear the withdrawal of U.S. help

19. If Bush’s strategy in Iraq works …

A…..the Iraqi military will become strong again

B…..the pressure on Iraq’s leaders will be greater

C…...the divisions in Iraq will be even deeper

D…..a civil war will be prevented in this country

20. According to the author, the main threat of Bush’s strategy to America is that …

A…..the States will be weakened militarily

B…..Al Qaeda will gain new followers

C…..human rights will be violated in Iraq

D…..U.S. interests in Asia will be undermined

**Test 3**

**Task one**

*You are going to read two texts. For questions 1 to 6 choose the answer (A, B or C), which fits best according to the texts.*

**Text One**

**ATK to Make Artillery Shell**

The U.S. Army has awarded Alliant Techsystems (ATK), Edina, Minn., a $20 million development deal for its Precision Guidance Kit (PGK), an artillery shell out-fitted with precise GPS-guided targeting capability. The award follows weeks of extensive testing at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., involving a shootoff between precision rounds offered by BAE systems and ATK.

“ATK’s 18-projectile technology development demonstration test performance exceeded the Army’s objective requirement of less than or equal to 30 metres circular error probability”, said Peter Rowland a spokesman for the Army’s Picatinny Arsenal N.J. ATK’s deal with the Army will lead toward a production phase for the $3,000-apiece rounds in 2009 and fielding with soldiers in combat by 2010 according to other army officials.

The PGK comprises a conventional artillery round fitted with GPS guidance kit with a fuze built on giving the shell precise targeting capability at ranges up to 28 kilometers. “What amazes me most is that we take World War II vintage artillery capability and give it remarkable precision, transforming the artillery base from an area weapon into a precision weapon”, said Jack Cronin, ATK mission system group president. Another interesting novelty is its small wing-like propellers called spinning canards. “The artillery round turns one direction, while the propellers turn another to direct the munition in flight”, Cronin said.

In the system development and demonstration phase, ATK and the Army will refine the shell’s jam-proof technologies to handle a variety of jamming scenarios.

1. $20 million has been allocated for …

A…..testing a new artillery round

B…..equipping rounds with the GPS

C…..developing artillery technology

2. According to Peter Rowland, the new technology …

A…..satisfies the Army’s expectations

B…..will be used in battlefield soon

C…..is ready for a production stage

3. In Cronin’s opinion, what makes the PGK round most interesting is that …

A…..conventional shells get more accuracy

B…..its targeting precision is a lot bigger

C…..it is equipped with guidance devices

**Text Two**

**Think Ahead**

Now that the White House is backing a larger U.S. Army, the question is whether the Americans really need 92,000 more troops. Since the end of the Cold War, ground forces advocates have argued against Pentagon transformation theorists who stress capital-intensive technological modernization at the expense of Army units. Their calls for additional forces have become more urgent with 150,000 troops garrisoned in Iraq and Kuwait, and another 20,000 in Afghanistan. But opponents of permanent troop increase fear that by the time these new soldiers are recruited, trained and deployed, they may no longer be needed in Iraq and Afghanistan. Adding 10,000 troops requires more than $ 1 billion per year, money that is likely to come at the expense of modernization.

Once DoD goes back to a real budget – a day many suspect will come immediately after the 2008 presidential election – it will be stuck with too many people, too much broken equipment and too much planned spending. Real defense spending will decline as government entitlement costs spike, starting in 2010 with the retirement of the baby boomers. So, when the cuts start, either procurement or people have to give. In the early 1990s, the army traded modernization spending to preserve force structure, and in the end it hurt itself by losing both people and programs. That’s why it’s going to take a great deal of forethought to make sure that when the inevitable cuts do come, the damage is eased.

Wartime creates challenges, but also opportunities to change. The U.S. Army wants to be bigger and is using its high profile in Iraq to get more of the Pentagon budget, but not thinking in the long term. Defense Secretary Robert Gates must resist that demand for the time being. He must think strategically and assess the likelihood that the nation will support a costly build-up, reset today’s degraded equipment and adequately modernize – simultaneously. The Army can’t fight, move, talk or see without the Air Force and Navy. Without the Army, all the naval and air power in the world are useless.

4. Pentagon theorists say that …

A…..there is a need to deploy more troops abroad

B…..permanent troop increase will be too costly

C…..the army modernization should be a priority

5. In the future DoD will …

A.….aquire more money for pensions

B…..have their financial means reduced

C…..spend more money on equipment

6. The author thinks that now the Defense Secretary has to …

A…..fight for a bigger budget for the Army

B…..oppose making the Army forces larger

C…..prioritize the Navy and the Air Force

**Task two**

You are going to read an interview with Brig. Gen. Vincent Desportes Commander, French Army’s Center for Forces Employment Doctrine. Choose from questions A to H the one which you think fits best each paragraph 7 to 13. There is an extra question which you do not need to use.

7. \_\_\_\_\_Most importantly, we’ve come to realize that military force alone is rarely able to fulfill the political objectives for the deployment. You have to combine civil and military actions. We have understood that the phase following the military operation – the stabilization phase – is really the decisive one.

8. \_\_\_\_\_Another clear lesson for everyone is the need for protection and security. Protection should be viewed as a global approach, not just in technical terms. The use of technology is not enough. War is about control, and control in the population is about numbers. But there are other things like the place where you station troops, corridors of transport or personal protection.

9. \_\_\_\_\_Well, it is an important factor. We need better technology for protection and appropriate response. There is work to be done in adapting older-generation vehicles for use in urban and rugged terrain. Precision is also important because you want to limit collateral damage.

10. \_\_\_\_\_Any operation is joint. It is absolutely clear that land operations need close air support. We have to make an effort to improve our technology in the area of close support. We need to work on our equipment and common training in order to have a capability in what the Americans call distributed operations.

11. \_\_\_\_\_We all know that they, together with UAVs, are indispensable in the air-land combat concept. Any land operation requires the Army to control what we call the tactical third dimension – that’s the space between zero and 150 meters above ground level. Land operations are no longer conducted just on the ground level. That’s why air-land operations – or aerocombat – are conceived as a whole.

12. \_\_\_\_\_There is no such thing as a purely combat or a purely peacekeeping mission any more. We have been engaged in difficult missions in the Balkans, and Afghanistan, and other places where the nature of the mission has changed. In Afghanistan, for example, there are French advisers attached to Afghan regiments, which are engaged in tough operations.

13. \_\_\_\_\_It’s important that if the government wants to use the Army for managing crises, delivery of equipment must go ahead. If not, the answer is no. Despite its units being deployed at a very high tempo, the Army is adapting its system of preparatory training to meet the new objectives. And it has proved very efficient so far.

A. As you have not fought a war since the 1991 Gulf War, would French troops be ready to fight in a combat zone?

B. Does the French Army have the right equipment for force protection?

C. Is the Army properly trained and equipped for its missions?

D. Are there other important lessons you’ve learned?

E. Who, in your opinion, should control the acquisition of UAVs: the Army or the Air Force?

F. How important is the Air Force to French land operations?

G. What is the role of attack helicopters?

H. What has the Army learned from deployment in overseas theaters?

**Task three**

You are going to read a newspaper article. For sentences 14 to 20, choose the endings (A, B, C or D), which fits best according to the text.

**The Long March**

It’s no easy feat to move an army. Getting the armored transport, resources, munitions and soldiers ready for invasion is a spectacular achievement of logistics, effort and manpower. But the incursion last week of a Chinese army into London was especially challenging for the organizers because the troops and all their kit are made of terra-cotta. On loan to the British Museum from China, the 20 figures and their horses, chariots, bows, bowls and bells, which have protected the tomb of the first Qin emperor since his death in 210 B.C., began their journey in Shaanxi province. After museum officials signed documents and got the proper insurance – each figure is estimated to be worth £750,000 to £1.5 million – the soldiers were packed securely into crates at the beginning of August. Transported with great caution the ancient warriors reached London two weeks later. Though the horses barely fit through the doors of the Reading Room, all priceless objects arrived intact.

The idea for “The First Emperor: China’s Terracotta Army” arose two years ago when the then Prime Minister Tony Blair went to China to strengthen political relationships and ensure better trade conditions between the countries. The side effect of the meeting was the slight improvement of cultural ties between the two nations. British Museum curator, Jane Portal, accompanied Blair on his trip to China. Soon afterwards she started persuading Chinese archeologists and authorities to agree to send the imperial army to the UK. The decision taking process was long and at first the final outcome seemed unfavorable. The fact is, the museum wouldn’t have got permission for the 120 objects on the loan, if Portal had not used all her connections dating back to the 1970s when she was an archeology student in Xian.

The exhibition explores the life and reign of Emperor Qin Shi Huang Di, as well as the excavation of the warriors. It features the largest number of terra-cotta figures ever loaned by China at one time – including two kneeling archers, two generals and one charioteer – and allows visitors the unusual experience of standing face to face with the warriors. At the excavated site in Xian, visitors look down on a pit holding 7,000 amassed warriors. “In London, it’s a much different experience than you get in China,” Portal says. “Here you can walk among them and really see things like the incredible detail that went into making figures like the cavalry horse.”

The terra-cotta army was discovered in 1972 when local farmers digging a well struck baked clay instead of water. The 56-square-kilometer site, which holds 600 pits, is still being excavated; some of the most recent findings, including birds and terra-cotta musicians, are on display in the London show. Experts predict digging at the site will continue for several more decades. Qin’s burial mound, rumored to be heavily booby-trapped, has yet to be exhumed; officials say they do not have the resources for such a dangerous endeavor.

But from what they’ve found so far, it’s clear that Qin was not an average emperor. Born in 260 B.C., he was a great martial strategist who unified all the Chinese states into one empire; it’s believed that the Western name “China” derived from Qin (pronounced “chin”). He built roads, palaces and sculptures, and oversaw the development of a unified script, code of law and system of weights and measurements. After surviving several attempts on his life, the first emperor became obsessed with living forever. He tried to achieve immortality by taking pills and potions containing large amounts of mercury, which most likely killed him.

Preparations for Qin’s tomb were begun well before he died. More than 750,000 workers helped sculpt the clay warriors that would protect him in the afterlife. One of the most interesting items in the exhibition is a long model that shows how the terra-cotta figures were constructed. Clay body parts were fired, thenassembled, before the fine details were added. Examples of such torso and leg fragments are on display, along with intricate items like measuring cups, seals and weights with Chinese script.

The highlight, of course, is on the warriors themselves – so powerfully overwhelming, full of honour and dignity, yet so different from the soldiers of today. The slight but obvious scent of terra cotta permeates the room where they stand. The generals who greet visitors are dressed in different regimental detail; a replica of the kneeling archer painted in reds and blues demonstrates how striking the warriors once appeared – and how long and far they’ve come. The visitors are so amazed they can hardly take their eyes off the exhibits. The ancient soldiers’ battle may be over, but their journey still goes on.

14. The greatest problem the organizers had to face was …

A…..the size of deployment

B…..the shipment’s safety

C…..the distance to cover

D…..the finances involved

15. The London display was eventually the effect of …

A…..a recent leaders’ encounter

B…..a renewed cultural exchange

C…..a determined lobbyist’s actions

D…..a sudden authorities’ decision

16. In London visitors can …

A…..view a variety of skilled infantry soldiers

B…..see the biggest number of existing figures

C…..admire an excavation pit full of warriors

D…..look at the figures from a new perspective

17. The archeologists in Xian …

A…..started excavations in late 1970s

B…..completed excavations in 600 pits

C…..fear to work in one of the spots

D…..stopped work due to lack of funds

18. Emperor Qin was maniac about …

A…..military campaigns

B…..everlasting existence

C…..engineering projects

D…..common standardization

19. The most important finding resulting from Qin’s tomb’s excavation is …

A…..the language of inscriptions on the items

B…..the size of the workforce employed there

C…..the process of creating the fragile figures

D…..the time span needed to complete works

20. The main idea of the last paragraph is …

A…..the durability of the famous Chinese terra-cotta warriors

B…..the contrast in dress between ancient and modern army

C…..the difference in status among the soldiers on display

D…..the impression the old army makes on museum-goers

**Test 4**

**Text 1**

**Making New Rules for Nukes**

***Match the words in each space in the sense of:***

Agreement, ambassador, inspection, supervision, ally, badly needs, equipment, challenge, solidify, sledding, expect, reactors, advantage, enormous, detaining, sanctions, declined.

American presidents have to sneak into Pakistan. Bill Clinton did it in 2000 because of a bomb threat. Last week George W. Bush had even less reason to (1)\_\_\_\_a warm welcome. Taliban and Al Qaeda still find a haven in many Pakistani cities – which may help to explain the “Bush Dog Go Home” rallies that drew thousands of Islamists across the country. Adding to the tensions, Bush had just signed a major nuclear deal with Pakistan’s archrival, India, on terms he (2)\_\_\_\_to offer to his steadfast ally, Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf. When Bush’s jet landed in locked-down Islamabad – which Pakistani police had turned into a “ghost city,” (3)\_\_\_\_hundreds of people – it was at night with the jet-wing lights off and the window shades down.

Bush touted his diplomatic accord with India as a triumph. It is one that the president, who is increasingly unpopular at home as well, (4)\_\_\_\_. Under its terms, India would be brought back from official outcast status 32 years after it exploded a nuclear device and then refused to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). New Delhi last week agreed to subject 14 of its reactors to international (5)\_\_\_\_ by 2014. In return India will receive U.S. investment and equipment allowing it to help address its (6)\_\_\_ energy needs with nuclear power, thus taking pressure off global energy prices.

Bush administration officials said the pact would

(7)\_\_\_\_ the historic strategic realignment of America and India. Even the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, sometime Bush critic Mohammed ElBaradei, said the accord was simply a pragmatic recognition of reality, and a “timely” way of bringing Delhi under some global (8)\_\_\_\_ and strengthening nuclear safety.

But the deal still needs to pass muster on Capitol Hill, and critics there warned the administration could be ushering in a nightmarish new era of loose nukes. Why? Because the Bush team conceded to India’s demands that Delhi’s eight military

(9)\_\_\_\_ would be kept from scrutiny and that it could build as many more as it wants. Washington also agreed to remove all U.S. (10) \_\_\_\_ even though Delhi has not signed the NPT. The result, some critics said, could be a vastly beefed-up Indian arsenal and a new arms race between India and Pakistan. “You can’t break the rules for India and expect Iran to play by them. Or Pakistan or North Korea,” said Rep. Ed Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts. “I think that once the Congress understands what the details of the deal mean, it will mean rough (11)\_\_\_\_ to get it passed.”

And pass it must. The (12)\_\_\_\_ is made tougher by the current prickly attitude toward the White House in Congress. Although the administration barely consulted with Congress beforehand, the new deal requires that both the House and Senate revise the Atomic Energy Act, which forbids nuclear material and (13)\_\_\_\_ from being exported to any state that is not one of the five acknowledged nuclear powers (America, Russia, France, Britain and China) and has detonated a nuclear explosive device.

What kind of signal does signing the deal send to other countries? Start with Musharraf’s Pakistan. The former general, considered a key U.S. (14)\_\_\_\_ because of his efforts against Al Qaeda, has sold his friendship with Washington as a boon to Pakistan’s global stature and economy. Now he must try to explain away India’s new strategic (15)\_\_\_\_ to hardliners in his own military ranks, some of them Islamists. It was no coincidence that Musharraf traveled to China, Pakistan’s old cold-war ally, just before Bush went to India, or that China was the first nation to say it opposed the India accord. “America has signed a civil nuclear (16)\_\_\_\_with India on the basis of what it sees to be its interests,” he said at the National Defense College in Islamabad a day before Bush arrived. “Pakistan also has its options in a strategic context and my recent trip to China was part of my effort to keep our strategic options open.” Jehangir Karamat, the Pakistani (17)\_\_\_\_ to Washington, said that Pakistan had no intention of escalating. But he added: “That’s the fear. If India ratchets up that kind of race as a result it would be unfortunate.” Bush officials say this agreement is for India only because only India has earned it: unlike Pakistan, it is a vibrant democracy with a sterling record on non-proliferation. Now the president must convince Congress of that.

**Text 2**

***Match the words in each space in the sense of:***

Except under license; characteristic binding; prescription systems; black market; localized to maximize production; manufactured and partially distributed; be individual drug users to themselves; be estimated as.

The illegal drug trade is a global black market consisting of the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of illegal controlled drugs. Most jurisdictions prohibit trade,

(1)\_\_\_\_, of many types of drugs by drug control laws. Some drugs, notably alcohol and tobacco, are outside the scope of these laws, but may be subject to control under other laws. The illegal drug trade operated similarly to other underground markets. Various drug cartels specialize in the separate processes along the supply chain, often (2)\_\_\_\_production efficiency and minimize damages caused by law enforcement. Depending on the profitability of each layer, cartels usually vary in size, consistency, and organization. The chain ranges from low-level street dealers who may (3)\_\_\_\_, through street gangs and contractor-like middlemen, up to multinational empires that rival governments in size. The UN report said the global drug trade generated an estimated $321.6 billion in 2003. With a world GDP of 36 trillion in the same year, the illegal drug trade may (4)\_\_\_\_ slightly less than 1 % of total global commerce. Illegal drugs may be grown in wilderness areas, on farms, produced in indoor/outdoor residential gardens or manufactured in drug labs located anywhere from a residential basement to an abandoned facility. The common (5)\_\_\_\_these production locations is that they are discreet to avoid of black market players, corruption is a problem, especially in poorer societies. Consumption of illegal drugs is widespread globally. While consumers avoid taxation by buying on the (6)\_\_\_\_, the high costs involved in protecting trade routes from law enforcement lead to inflated prices. Additionally, various laws criminalize certain kinds of trade of drugs that are otherwise legal (for example, untaxed cigarettes). In these cases, the drugs are often (7) \_\_\_\_by the normal legal channels, and diverted at some point into illegal channels. Finally, many governments restrict the production and sale of large classes of drugs through (8)\_\_\_\_.

Notes:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| consistency | последовательность |
| gang | банда |
| rival | соперник |
| profitability | рентабельность |
| GDP – gross domestic product | ВВП |
| estimate - | оценка |
| wilderness | пустыня |
| abandoned facility | заброшенный объект |
| discreet | сдерживать |
| divert | отвлекать |

**Test 5**

**Listening**

**Text 1**

***Listen to the texts and answer the questions after them:***

**Counter-terrorism**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To carry out | выполнять, осуществлять |
| Militant | борец, активист |
| Home Secretary | Министр Обороны (в Англии) |
| To combat | сражаться, бороться |
| Subversion | свержение |
| Metropolitan | столичный, городской |
| To envision | представлять |
| Undercover | тайный, секретный |
| Infiltration | проникновение (в тыл врага) |
| To remit | прощать |
| Enforcement | давление |
| Counterintelligence | контрразведка |
| To intercept | перехватывать |
| To trace | преследовать |
| Domestic | внутренний |
| Surveillance | надзор, наблюдение |
| Grievance | обида, жалоба |
| Clandestine | скрытый, нелегальный |
| Legitimate | законный, легальный |
| Privacy | секретность, тайна |
| Impunity | безнаказанность |
| Abuse | оскорбление |
| Crucial | решающий |
| To undermine | подрывать |
| To detect | обнаруживать |

***History***

In response to the escalating [terror campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fenian_dynamite_campaign) in Britain carried out by the militant [Irish Fenians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fenians) in the 1880s, the first counterterrorism unit ever was established by the [Home Secretary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_Secretary), [Sir William Harcourt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Vernon_Harcourt_%28politician%29). The [Special Irish Branch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Irish_Branch) was initially formed as a section of the [Criminal Investigation Department](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminal_Investigation_Department) of the [London Metropolitan Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Police) in 1883, to combat Irish republican terrorism through infiltration and subversion.

Harcourt envisioned a permanent unit dedicated to the prevention of politically motivated violence through the use of modern techniques such as [undercover infiltration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Undercover_operation). This pioneering branch was the first to be trained in counterterrorism techniques.

Its name was changed to [Special Branch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Branch) as it had its remit gradually expanded to incorporate a general role in counterterrorism, combating foreign subversion and infiltrating [organized crime](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organized_crime). [Law enforcement agencies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_agency), in Britain and elsewhere, established similar units. Counterterrorism forces were expanded with the growing threat of terrorism in the late 20th century.

***Planning***

Most counter-terrorism strategies involve an increase in standard police and domestic intelligence. The central activities are traditional: [interception of communications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone_tapping), and the tracing of persons. New technology has, however, expanded the range of [military](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manhunt_%28military%29) and [law enforcement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manhunt_%28law_enforcement%29) operations.

Domestic intelligence is often directed at specific groups, defined on the basis of origin or religion, which is a source of political controversy. [Mass surveillance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_surveillance) of an entire population raises objections on [civil liberties](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_liberties) grounds. [Homegrown terrorists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homegrown_terrorism), especially [lone wolves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lone-wolf_fighter) are often harder to detect because of their citizenship or legal alien status and ability to stay under the radar.

To select the effective action when terrorism appears to be more of an isolated event, the appropriate government organizations need to understand the source, motivation, methods of preparation, and tactics of terrorist groups. Good intelligence is at the heart of such preparation, as well as political and social understanding of any grievances that might be solved. Ideally, one gets information from inside the group, a very difficult challenge for [HUMINT](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HUMINT) because [operational terrorist cells](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clandestine_cell_system) are often small, with all members known to one another, perhaps even related.

[Counterintelligence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counterintelligence) is a great challenge with the security of cell-based systems, since the ideal, but nearly impossible, goal is to obtain a [clandestine source](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clandestine_HUMINT) within the cell. Financial tracking can play a role, as can [communications intercept](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SIGINT), but both of these approaches need to be balanced against legitimate expectations of privacy.

Democratic principles and values are essential tools in the fight against terrorism. Any successful strategy for dealing with terrorism requires terrorists to be isolated. Consequently, the preference must be to treat terrorism as criminal acts to be handled through existing systems of law enforcement and with full respect for [human rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights) and the rule of law. There are two main recommendations: (1) taking effective measures to make impunity impossible either for acts of terrorism or for the abuse of [human rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights) in counter-terrorism measures. (2) the incorporation of [human rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights) laws in all anti-terrorism programmes and policies of national governments as well as international bodies."

While international efforts to combat terrorism have focused on the need to enhance cooperation between states, proponents of human rights (as well as [human security](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_security)) have suggested that moreeffort needs to be given to the effective inclusion of [human rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights) protection as a crucial element in that cooperation. They argue that international [human rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights) obligations do not stop at borders and a failure to respect [human rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights) in one state may undermine its effectiveness in the international effort to cooperate to combat terrorism.

***Questions:***

1. When was the first counter-terrorism unit established in Britain?

2. Who was Sir William Harcourt?

3. Were counterterrorism forces expanded in the late 20th century? Why?

4. What are the traditional activities on most counter-terrorism strategies?

5. Why is it hard to detect homegrown terrorists?

6. What do the government organizations need to understand for better effective actions when terrorism appears?

7. Are democratic or religious principles essential tools in the fight against terrorism?

8. What recommendations for counterterrorism activities can you name?

9. What is a crucial element in the cooperation between states to combat terrorism?

**Text 2**

**Cold War**

The Cold War was the open yet restricted struggle that developed after World War II between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies. The struggle was named the Cold War because it did not actually lead to direct armed conflict between the superpowers on a wide scale. The Cold War was waged by means of economic pressure, selective aid, intimidation, diplomatic maneuvering, propaganda, assassination, local conflicts, low-intensity military operations and full-scale war from 1947until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The Cold War saw the largest conventional and the first nuclear arms race in history. The term was popularized by the U.S. political adviser and financier Bernard Baruch in April 1947 during a debate on the Truman-Doctrine. It was coined by Eric A. Blair and George Orwell in an essay titled «You and the Atomic Bomb» on October 19,1945 in the British magazine Tribune.

The Cold War is usually considered to have occurred approximately from the end of the strained alliance between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during World War II until the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991. The Korean War; the Hungarian and Czech Revolutions; the Bay of Pigs Invasion and Cuban Missile Crisis; the Vietnam War; the Afghan War; and U.S. backed military coups against governments in Iran (1953), Guatemala (1954), and civil wars in countries such as Angola, El Salvador, and Nicaragua were some of the occasions when the tension related to the Cold War took the form of an armed conflict.

One major hotspot of conflict was Germany, particularly the city of Berlin. The most vivid symbol of the Cold War was the Berlin Wall. The Wall isolated West Berlin, the portion of the city controlled by West Germany and the Allies, from East Berlin and the territory of East Germany, which completely surrounded it.

The Korean peninsula remains a hotspot. The states of North Korea and South Korea and her allies also technically remain at war because although a truce is in effect, no formal peace treaty was ever signed. As a result, tension still remains high on the Korean peninsula, especially since North Korea declared to possess nuclear weapons.

In such conflicts, the major powers operated in good part by arming or funding surrogates, a development that lessened direct impact on the populations of the major powers, but brought the conflict to millions of civilians around the world.

In the strategic conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union a major arena was the strategy of technology. It also involved covert conflict through active acts of espionage.

Particularly revolutionary advances were made in the field of nuclear weapons and rocketry. In reality most or all of the rockets used to launch humans and satellites into orbit were originally military designs.

Other fields in which arms races occurred include: jet fighters, bombers, chemical weapons, biological weapons, anti-aircraft warfare, surface-to-surface missiles and cruise missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles, anti-tank weapons, submarines and anti-submarine warfare, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, electronic intelligence, signals intelligence, reconnaissance aircraft and spy satellites.

All of these fields required massive technological and manufacturing investment. In many fields, the West created weapons with superior effectiveness, mainly due to their lead in digital computers. However, the Eastern bloc fielded a larger number of military designs in each field and built a larger number of weapons.

In the 1970s, the Cold War gave way to detente and a more complicated pattern of international relations in which the world was no longer split into two clearly opposed blocs. U.S.-Soviet relations would deteriorate once again in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but improved as the Soviet bloc started to unravelin the late 1980s. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia lost the superpower status that it had won in World War II.

***Questions:***

1. What is Cold War?

2. Why was the conflict between two superpowers named Cold War?

3. How was the Cold War waged?

4. When did the collapse of the Soviet Union happen?

5. Who coined the term “Cold War”?

6. When did the Cold War give way to detente and a more complicated pattern of international relations in which the world was no longer split into two clearly opposed blocs?

7. What did the Berlin Wall symbolize?

8. What are the fields of arms races?

9. When did Russia lose the superpower status?

**Text 3**

**Chemical Weapons**

Chemical warfare is a military operation using the toxic properties of chemical substances to kill, injure or incapacitate the enemy.

Chemical warfare is different from the use of conventional weapons or nuclear weapons because the destructive effects of chemical weapons are not primarily due to any explosive force.Although rude chemical warfare has been employed in many parts of the world for thousands of years, «modern» chemical warfare began during World War I.

Initially, only well-known commercially available chemicals and their variants were used. These included chlorine and phosgene gas. Germany was the first side to employ chemical warfare on the battlefield, simply opened canisters of chlorine upwind of the opposing side and let the prevailing winds do the dissemination. Soon after, the French modified artillery munitions to contain phosgene — a much more effective method that became the principal means of delivery and that is for some reason considered them to be the first to use the real chemical weapons, because chemical weapon include not only chemicals themselves but also the means of their delivery.

A total 51,000 tons of poisoning agents were deployed by both sides of the conflict, including chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas. Official figures declared about 1,200,000 non-fatal casualties and 90,000 fatalities directly caused by chemical weapon agents during the course of the war.

After the war, most of the unused German chemical weapon agents were dropped into the Baltic Sea. Over time, the salt water caused the shell casings to corrode, and mustard gas occasionally leaked from these containers and washed onto shore as a wax-like solid resembling amber. Even in this solidified form, the agent was active enough to cause severe contact burns to anybody handling it.

After World War I, the United States and many of the European powers occasionally used chemical agents to subdue populations and suppress rebellions in their colonies and dependable territories.

During Spanish occupation of Morocco in 1921-1927, combined Spanish and French forces dropped mustard gas bombs in an attempt to put down the Berber rebellion. In 1935 Fascist Italy used mustard gas during the invasion of Ethiopia. Ignoring the Geneva Protocol, which it signed seven years earlier, the Italian military dropped mustard gas in bombs, sprayed it from airplanes, and spread it in powdered form on the ground. 15,000 chemical casualties were reported, mostly from mustard gas.

During World War II, chemical warfare was revolutionized by Nazi Germany's accidental discovery of the nerve agents: tabun, sarin and soman. The Nazis developed and manufactured large quantities of several agents, but chemical weapon was not extensively used by either side because German intelligence incorrectly thought that the Allies also knew of these compounds fearing a potentially devastating Allied retaliatory nerve agent deployment. Notwithstanding the Japanese did use it.

After World War TI, the threat of global thermonuclear annihilation was foremost in the minds of most during the Cold War, both the Soviet and Western governments put enormous resources into developing chemical and biological weapons. Such weapons were used in Vietnam War by U.S army.It was also used during the Iran-Iraq War begun in 1980.

Early in the conflict, Iraq began to employ mustard gas and tabun delivered by bombs dropped from airplanes; approximately 5 % of all Iranian casualties are directly attributable to the use of these agents. Iraq and the U.S. government alleged that Iran was also using chemical-weapons, but independent sources were unable to confirm these allegations. Many were hit by mustard gas. The official estimate does not include the civilian population contaminated in bordering towns, but about 100,000 Iranian soldiers were victims of Iraq's chemical attacks.

Shortly before war ended in 1988, Iraqi army used chemical weapons against civilians in the Iraqi Kurdish village Halabja\* killing about 5,000 of the town's 50,000 residents. After the incident, traces of mustard gas and the nerve agents: sarin, tabun and VX were discovered.In general about 70 different chemicals have been used or stockpiled as Chemical Weapons agents during the 20th century. These agents may be in liquid, gas or solid form.

Chemical weapons are classified as weapons of mass destruction by the United Nations, and their production and stockpiling was outlawed by the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993. Notwithstanding some countries keep researching and producing this kind of WMD.

For many terrorist organizations, chemical weapons might be considered an ideal choice for a mode of attack, if they are available: they are cheap, relatively-accessible, and easy to transport.

In 2001, after carrying out the attacks in New York City on September 11, the organization Al Qaeda announced that they wereattempting to acquire radiological, biological and chemical weapons. This threat was lent a great deal of credibility, because a skilled chemist can readily synthesize most chemical agents if the precursors are available and that is why it is a big concern today.

***Questions:***

1. What is chemical warfare?

2. What is the difference between conventional weapons and chemical weapons?

3. What chemical weapons were used in the very beginning?

4. How are chemical weapons classified?

5. When did the Iran-Iraq War begin? Did they use chemical weapons?

6. How many different chemicals are used as chemical weapons nowadays?

7. Are chemical weapons researched and produced nowadays? Is it legal?

8. Where were chemical weapons used in the 20th century? Who used them?

9. How many soldiers were injured by chemical weapons during the First World War?

**Unit 5**

**FIGHTING AGAINST TERRORISM**

***Setting tasks (постановка задач)***

**Task 1**

1-st officer (Officer-in-charge): Comrades officers, we’ve gathered to organize interaction between combat elements in order to achieve maximum efficiency and coordination in application of subordinate forces and facilities with combined operational commitment of liquidation of the gang of 30 men. According to the intelligence, on May 25, 2015 the gang is to locate near Akhmetovo hill. Comrade officers, will you make your proposals about combat task organization?

2-nd officer (from Ministry of Internal Affairs/MIA): The task of our sub-units of two battalions is to surround and blockade the gang near Akhmetovo hill in order to liquidate or capture it. The interaction with defense combat support elements is carried out with the use of regular combat communications equipment (facilities) according to the intercom tables and call-sign tables which have been brought to all commanders of the operation.

3-d officer (from Ministry of Defense/MD): The mission of our defense combat elements during the operation of surrounding and blocking up the gang is to carry out fire support of the MIA sub-units in order to engage a tank platoon and a multiple launch rocket system battery “Grad”. The interaction with MIA sub-units is carried out with the use of regular combat communications equipment (facilities) according to the intercom tables and call-sign tables which have been brought to all commanders of the operation.

4-th officer (logistics officer): The task of our service support elements (svc spt elm) is to provide close combat support to the basic combat elements, as well as steady ammunition, food supply, and automobiles if it is necessary for the maneuver of the forces. The interaction is carried out with the use of regular combat communications equipment (facilities) according to the intercom tables and call-sign tables which have been brought to all commanders of the operation.

1-st officer (Officer-in-charge): Comrades officers, the sequence of map encoding has been reconciled and brought to all unit commanders. Remember, the interaction between all combat elements is carried out with the use of regular combat communications equipment (facilities) according to the intercom tables and call-sign tables which have been brought to all commanders of the operation. Besides, if the contact is lost you must report on command and act according to the agreed and assigned instruction. Have you got any questions? Stand to!

**Task 2**

This research explores the response of the United States military reserve forces in regard to Hurricane Katrina search and rescue (SAR) operations conducted both during and after the disaster. The discussion begins with a brief background of Hurricane Katrina, detailing the damage the storm caused, particularly to the New Orleans, La., area. This account is followed with an explanation and history of the reserve forces, including a survey of the capabilities of the reserve force for each branch of service. Along with the reserve force explanation, this research attempts to give a better understanding of the broad differences between the National Guard and the reserve forces and how each may be and are used.

**Extra task:**

Put in pairs. For extra speaking practice, make a presentation about situation. Put the task and try to solve it. Prepare the information –gap task and give an example of how to do the task in front the class.

**Task 3**

The Mission Support Group provides home station services, reguired for combat ready unit equipped with the air mobility to deploy and employ, including requirements for over 5,500 Reserve, National Guard, and Active Duty members, bare base/tent city and training, information and communications, security and aerial delivery and first echelon deployment/ redeployment support for I Marine Expeditionary Force.

**Extra task:**

Choose three soldiers and set put them tasks.

They can try to do it in 4 hours, give a shot report.

**Task 4**

***Read the news about terrorists’ attacks in different countries of the world***

**Charlie Hebdo shooting**

On the morning of 7 January 2015 at about 11:30 local time, two brothers, Saïd and Chérif Kouachi, forced their way into the offices of the French satirical weekly newspaper Charlie Hebdo in Paris. Armed with assault rifles and other weapons, they killed 11 people and injured 11 others in the building. After leaving, they killed a French National Police officer outside the building. The gunmen identified themselves as belonging to the Islamist Terrorist group Al-Qaeda's branch in Yemen, who took responsibility for the attack. Several related attacks followed in the Île-de-France region, where a further 5 were killed and 11 wounded.

France raised its Vigipirate terror alert to its highest level and deployed soldiers in Île-de-France and Picardy. A massive manhunt led to the discovery of the suspects, who exchanged fire with police. The brothers took hostages at a signage company in Dammartin-en-Goële on 9 January and were shot dead when they emerged from the building firing.

**Attack**

**Charlie Hebdo headquarters**

Before the shooting, the two armed and hooded men burst into number 6 Rue Nicolas-Appert, the address of Charlie Hebdo 's archives. The gunmen shouted, “Is this Charlie Hebdo?”, and after realizing their mistake left for the magazine's headquarters at number 10 Rue Nicolas-Appert. There they encountered cartoonist Corinne “Coco” Rey outside. She reported the men spoke perfect French and used threats to force her to key in the passcode to the door.

The men sprayed the lobby with gunfire upon entering. The first victim was maintenance worker Frédéric Boisseau, who was killed as he sat at the reception desk. The gunmen forced Rey at gunpoint to lead them to a second-floor office, where 15 staff members were having an editorial meeting, Charlie Hebdo 's first news conference of the year. Reporter Laurent Léger said they were interrupted by what they thought was the sound of a firecracker – the gunfire from the lobby – and recalled, “We still thought it was a joke. The atmosphere was still joyous.”

The gunmen burst into the meeting room and called out Charb's name to target him before opening fire. The shooting lasted five to ten minutes. The gunmen aimed at the journalists' heads and killed them execution-style. During the gunfire, Rey survived uninjured by hiding under a desk, from where she witnessed the murders of Wolinksi and Cabu. Léger also survived by hiding under a desk as the gunmen entered. Other witnesses reported that the gunmen identified themselves as belonging to Al-Qaeda in Yemen.

Psychoanalyst Elsa Cayat, who wrote a column in Charlie Hebdo, was killed. Crime reporter Sigolène Vinson survived; one of the shooters aimed at her but spared her, saying, "I'm not killing you because you are a woman", and telling her to read the Quran. She said he left shouting, “Allahu Akbar! Allahu Akbar!”

Escape

An authenticated video surfaced on the Internet that shows two gunmen and a police officer, Ahmed Merabet, who is wounded and lying on a sidewalk after an exchange of gunfire. This took place near the corner of Boulevard Richard-Lenoir and Rue Moufle, 180 metres (590 ft) east of the main crime scene. One of the murderers ran towards the policeman and shouted, “Did you want to kill me?” The policeman answered, “No, it's good, chief,” and raised his hand toward the gunman, who then gave the policeman a fatal shot to the head at close range.

Sam Kiley, of Sky News, concluded from the video that the two gunmen were “military professionals” who likely had "combat experience", saying that the gunmen were exercising infantry tactics such as moving in “mutual support” and were firing aimed, single-round shots at the police officer. He also stated that they were using military gestures.

The gunmen then left the scene, shouting (according to witnesses), “We have avenged the Prophet Muhammad. We have killed Charlie Hebdo!” They escaped in a getaway car, and drove to Porte de Pantin, hijacking another car on the way at the corner of Rue de Meaux and Passage de la Brie, forcing its driver out. As they drove away, they ran over a pedestrian and shot at responding police officers.

It was initially believed that there were three suspects. One identified suspect turned himself in at a Charleville-Mézières police station. Seven of the Kouachi brothers' friends and family were taken into custody. Jihadist flags and Molotov cocktails were found in an abandoned getaway car, a black Citroën C3.

**BBC News**

**Charlie Hebdo attack: Three days of terror**

At 11:30 local time (10:30 GMT) on Wednesday 7 January, a black Citroen C3 drove up to the Charlie Hebdo building in Rue Nicolas-Appert. Two masked gunmen, dressed in black and armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles got out and approached the offices.

They burst into number 6, Rue Nicolas-Appert, before realising they had the wrong address. They then moved down the street to number 10 - where the Charlie Hebdo offices are on the second floor.

Once inside, the men – now known to be brothers Cherif and Said Kouachi – asked maintenance staff in reception where the magazine's offices were, before shooting dead caretaker Frederic Boisseau.

One of the magazine's cartoonists, Corinne Rey, described how she had just returned to the building after picking up her daughter from day care when the gunmen threatened her, forcing her to enter the code for the keypad entry to the newsroom on the second floor – where a weekly editorial meeting was taking place.

The men opened fire and killed the editor's police bodyguard, Franck Brinsolaro, before asking for editor Stephane Charbonnier, known as Charb, and other four cartoonists by name and killing them, along with three other editorial staff and a guest attending the meeting.

Witnesses said they had heard the gunmen shouting “We have avenged the Prophet Muhammad” and “God is Great” in Arabic while calling out the names of the journalists.

Police, alerted to a shooting incident, arrived at the scene as the gunmen were leaving the building. A police car blocked the gunmen's escape route down the narrow street Allee Vert and the gunmen opened fire.

A major breakthrough in the hunt for the Charlie Hebdo suspects came at about at 10:30 local time the day after the attacks, when the fugitives robbed a service station near Villers-Cotterets, in the Aisne region, north-east of Paris.

The men - said by the station manager to have been armed with Kalashnikovs and rocket-propelled grenade launchers - fired shots as they stole food and petrol from the roadside stop. They drove off towards Paris in the same Renault Clio car hijacked after the attack on the Charlie Hebdo offices.

The brothers then apparently led police on a chase around north-eastern France, with the anti-terror operation moving to nearby Crepy-en-Valois and the villages of Corcy and Longpont.

In a bulletin informing the public that arrest warrants had been issued for Cherif and Said Kouachi, aged 32 and 34, police said they should be considered armed and dangerous.

Just before 17:00 local time, the impasse ended as smoke was seen rising from the printworks amid explosions and gunfire. The two brothers – who had told local media they would die “martyrs” deaths – emerged from the building, firing at police. Both suspects were killed and two police officers were injured.

**Bardo National Museum attack**

On 18 March 2015, two Tunisian gunmen in military uniforms, Yassine Labidi and Saber Khachnaoui, attacked the Bardo National Museum in the Tunisian capital city of Tunis, and took hostages. Twenty-one people, mostly European tourists, were killed, and around fifty others were injured. Labidi and Khachnaoui were killed by Tunisian police, who treated the event as a terrorist attack.It was the deadliest terrorist attack in Tunisia since the 2002 Ghriba synagogue bombing, which killed twenty-one people, most of whom were also European tourists, and injured more than thirty others.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility for the attack, and threatened to commit further attacks. Two days later, they claimed responsibility for the 2015 Sana'a mosque bombings, which killed 137 people.

**Attack**

The morning of the attack, the MSC Splendida and the Costa Fascinosa landed at the Port of La Goulette. Some of the passengers on board the ships had decided to go to the Bardo Museum. At the time of the attack, more than 200 tourists were present in the vicinity.

The attack began at around 12:30 p.m. The tourists were attacked as they were getting off a bus to enter the Bardo Museum compound. As scores of visitors ran toward the museum to avoid the shooting, the attackers pursued them and took them hostage inside. The siege lasted three hours, ending when security forces breached the building and killed the attackers. One policeman and one police canine were fatally shot during the rescue operation.

Tunisian security forces escorted dozens of tourists up nearby steps and away from the danger, as armed agents pointed guns toward an adjacent building. Many tourists ran in panic to safety, including at least one couple carrying two children.

During the attack, members of Parliament, which meets in a building near the museum, were discussing counter-terrorist legislation when they were ordered to evacuate the building due to the sound of gunfire. They were later forced to lie down on the ground as security forces commenced the rescue operation of hostages.

**Buynaksk, Dagestan**

On 4 September 1999, at 22:00 (10:00 p.m.), a car bomb detonated outside a five-story apartment building in the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, near the border of Chechnya. The building was housing Russian border guard soldiers and their families. Sixty-four people were killed and 133 were injured in the explosion. Another car bomb was found and defused in the same town. The defused bomb was in a car containing 2,706 kilograms (5,966 lb) of explosives. It was discovered by local residents in a parking lot surrounded by an army hospital and residential buildings.

**Moscow, Pechatniki**

On 9 September 1999, shortly after midnight local time, at 20:00 GMT, 300 to 400 kilograms (660 to 880 lb) of explosives detonated on the ground floor of an apartment building in southeast Moscow (19 Guryanova Street). The nine-story building was destroyed, killing 94 people inside and injuring 249 others, and damaging 19 nearby buildings. A total of 108 apartments were destroyed during the bombing. An FSB spokesman identified the explosive as RDX. Residents said a few minutes before the blast four men were seen speeding away from the building in a car.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin ordered the search of 30,000 residential buildings in Moscow for explosives. He took personal control of the investigation of the blast. Putin declared 13 September a day of mourning for the victims of the attacks.

**Moscow, Kashirskoye highway**

On 13 September 1999, at 5:00 a.m., a large bomb exploded in a basement of an apartment block on Kashirskoye Highway in southern Moscow, about 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) from the place of the last attack. This was the deadliest blast in the chain of bombings, with 119 people killed and 200 injured. The eight-story building was flattened, littering the street with debris and throwing some concrete pieces hundreds of meters away.

**Volgodonsk**

A truck bomb exploded on 16 September 1999, outside a nine-story apartment complex in the southern Russian city of Volgodonsk, killing 17 people and injuring 69. The bombing took place at 5:57 am. Surrounding buildings were also damaged. The blast also happened 9 miles (14 km) from a nuclear power plant. Prime Minister Putin signed a decree calling on law enforcement and other agencies to develop plans within three days to protect industry, transportation, communications, food processing centres and nuclear complexes.

**Ryazan incident**

At 20:30 (8:30 p.m.) on 22 September 1999, a resident of an apartment building in the city of Ryazan noticed two suspicious men who carried sacks into the basement from a car with a Moscow license plate. He alerted the police, but by the time they arrived the car and the men were gone. The policemen found three sacks of white powder in the basement, each weighing 50 kilograms (110 lb). A detonator and a timing device were attached and armed. The timer was set to 5:30 AM. Yuri Tkachenko, the head of the local bomb squad, disconnected the detonator and the timer and tested the three sacks of white substance with a “MO-2” gas analyzer. The device detected traces of RDX, the military explosive used in all previous bombings. Police and rescue vehicles converged from different parts of the city, and 30,000 residents were evacuated from the area. 1,200 local police officers armed with automatic weapons set up roadblocks on highways around the city and started patrolling railroad stations and airports to hunt the terrorists down.

**ВВС News**

**Russia Chechnya: Deadly rebel attack rocks Grozny**

Rebel gunmen have shot their way into the heavily fortified Chechen capital, Grozny, in a night-time attack which left as many as 16 people dead.

Arriving at 01:00 (22:00 GMT Wednesday) in cars, they fired on a traffic police checkpoint before attacking a media building and a school.

An Islamist group said it had launched a suicide attack to avenge attacks by security forces on Muslim women.

Chechnya's Moscow-backed president said the situation was under control.

Ramzan Kadyrov said none of the attackers had escaped.

The controversial Chechen strongman has suppressed rebel activity in Chechnya since Russia ousted the separatist government there at the beginning of the century.

A man looks up at the burnt publishing house in Grozny

The attack was a rare breach of the heavy security which surrounds Grozny.

Russian President Vladimir Putin said from Moscow he was confident Chechen security forces

This is the most serious violence in Grozny for some time and will be another worry for President Putin, amid a serious downturn in the Russian economy, the BBC's Sarah Rainsford reports from Moscow.

Mr. Putin prides himself on bringing stability to Chechnya after two bloody, separatist wars there since the break-up of the Soviet Union, our correspondent adds.

*In flames*

Three traffic policemen were killed as they tried to stop the gunmen's cars, Mr. Kadyrov said.

Nine militants died in the subsequent fighting, the Chechen leader said.

According to the Russian government, a further four people died and 21 were injured during the fighting.

Inhabitants of the city woke to the sight of smoke rising from the gutted shell of the publishing house, where both Chechen and federal Russian media had offices.

Covered stalls at a market were also burned in the fighting.

At daybreak smoke billowed from the multi-storeyed building stormed by gunmen.

There were no reports of any children being inside the school when the rebels seized it.

Mobile phone videos posted during the night attested to the ferocity of the fighting.

An Associated Press reporter saw the publishing house in flames and heard the continuing sound of gunfire before dawn.

The same reporter also saw the body of someone in civilian clothing in the street near the building.

“Not one bandit managed to get out,” Mr. Kadyrov later announced. "I directly ran the operation myself."

In a grainy video posted on YouTube, a gunman said he and a group of others had attacked the city in a “revenge operation” to avenge Muslim women harassed by the security forces.

He said the attack had been carried out on the instructions of Chechen rebel figure Aslan Byutukayev, an associate of Doku Umarov, the rebel leader believed to have been killed earlier this year.

The attack on Grozny came hours before President Putin gave his annual state of the nation address at the Kremlin.

Dmitry Trenin, who heads the Carnegie Moscow Center, wrote in a Twitter post that the night attack in Grozny looked “senseless except as an attempt to embarrass Putin hours before his annual address”.

*Media events assessment*

The Initial worldwide news reported that all the hostages were alive and the terrorists were killed. Later the International Olympic Committee representative hinted that “the initial information was extremely optimistic”. An American journalist, Jim McKay who covered the Olympics for ABC SPORTS channel on behalf of its president Run.”Our worst fears have been realized tonight“. There were eleven hostages. Theyʹre all gone.

Six declassified by the Israelites documents are available in English and the letters of the German administration officials – in German. Among the published materials there is a detailed description of the events made by returned from Munich General Zamir, who reported the Prime Minister Golda Meir and the government members that during the operation all the German officials showed “apathy and the lack of professionalism”ʹ. “They failed to make even a little effort to save lives, not even the risk to save people”.Zamir expressed an opinion that moment the Germanyʹs main task was to continue the Olympic Games. Diplomats from the Israel mission in Washington took part in the negotiations trying to put pressure on the USA government that the Americans suspended their performance at the Olympics. On the website documents the Israeli Embassy in Bonn, it follows that at first IOC and German officials objected to the suspension including the lack of alternative programs on TV.

**Counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism organizations**

[Counterintelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-intelligence), and closely related [counterterrorism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-terrorism" \o "Counter-terrorism), may well be a source of positive intelligence on the opposition's priorities and thinking, not just a defensive measure. Still, foreign intelligence capability is an important part of early warning. Not all nations maintain offensive counterespionage and counterterrorism capability, and, of course, not all countries can have a worldwide presence.

Nations have different structure for counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism organizations. There will usually be separate civilian and military organizations. The civilian side may be split by foreign and domestic responsibilities, or by intelligence versus law enforcement responsibility.

The [counter-terrorism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-terrorism) page primarily deals with special police or military organizations that carry out arrest or direct combat with terrorists. This page is intended to deal with the other aspects of counter-terrorism: the national authority over it, identification and monitoring of threats, clandestine and covert interference with their internal organization (and detection of and interference with their finances), and warning of planned attacks. A final category is mitigation of incidents, which may be the organization that also deals with major accidents and natural disasters.

**Anti-terrorism legislation**

**United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom has had anti-terrorism legislation in place for more than thirty years. The Prevention of Violence Act 1939 was brought in response to an Irish Republican Army (IRA) campaign of violence under the S-Plan. This act had been allowed to expire in 1953 and was repealed in 1973 to be replaced by the Prevention of Terrorism Acts a response to the Troubles in Northern Ireland. From 1974 to 1989 the temporary provisions of the act were renewed annually. In 2000 the Acts were replaced with the more permanent Terrorism Act 2000, which contained many of theirpowers, and then the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005. The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 was formally introduced into the Parliament.

November 19, 2001 two months after the September 11, 2001 at-tacks in America. It received royal assent and went into force on December 13, 2001. On December 16, 2004 the Law Lords ruled that Part 4 was incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights, but under the terms of the Human Rights Act 1998 it remained in force. The Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 was drafted to answer the Law Lords ruling and the Terrorism Act 2006 creates new offences related to terrorism, and amends existing ones. The Act was drafted in the aftermath of the 7 July 2005 London bombings, and like its predecessors some of its terms have proved to be highly controversial.

**The United States**

Search and seizure is governed by the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The US passed the USA PATRIOT Act after the 9/11 attacks, as well as a range of other legislation and executive orders.

The Department of Homeland Security was established to consolidate domestic security agencies to coordinate anti-terrorism, as well as national response to major natural disasters and accidents.

The Posse Comitatus Act limits domestic employment of the United States Army, requiring Presidential approval prior to de-ploy the Army. Pentagon policy also applies this limitation to the United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, and United States Air Force. The Department of Defense can be employed domestically on Presidential order.

[**Australia**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia)

Australia has passed several anti-terrorism acts. In 2004, a bill comprising three acts [Anti-terrorism Act, 2004, (No 2) and (No 3)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_anti-terrorism_legislation,_2004)was passed. Then Attorney-General, [Philip Ruddock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Ruddock), introduced the Anti-terrorism bill, 2004 on March 31. He described it as “a bill to strengthen Australia's counter-[terrorism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism) laws in a number of respects — a task made more urgent following the recent tragic [terrorist bombings in Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/11_March_2004_Madrid_attacks).” He said that Australia's counter-terrorism laws “require review and, where necessary, updating if we are to have a legal framework capable of safeguarding all Australians from the scourge of terrorism.” The [Australian Anti-Terrorism Act 2005](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Anti-Terrorism_Act_2005)supplemented the powers of the earlier acts. The Australian legislation allows police to detain suspects for up to two weeks without charge and to electronically track suspects for up to a year.

[**Israel**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel)

Israel monitors a list of designated [terrorist organization s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorist_organization)and has laws forbidding membership in such organizations, funding or helping them in any way.

On December 14, 2006 the [Israeli Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_Supreme_Court) ruled [targeted killings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_targeted_killings) were a permitted form of self-defense.

**German**

German authorities rely on intelligence, law enforcement, and judicial prosecution to prevent terrorist acts and to identify and neutralize potential terrorists.

**Foreign Intelligence on Terrorist Threats**

[Federal Intelligence Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bundesnachrichtendienst)(BND) under the Federal Chancellory and [Militärischer Abschirmdienst](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milit%C3%A4rischer_Abschirmdienst)(MAD) is responsible for strategic-level preparation of military forces against all threats for which they are responsible.

**Measures to Interfere with Terrorist Organization**

Within the [BKA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Criminal_Police_Office_(Germany))(Federal Criminal Police Office), a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) serves as Germany’s central office for tracking money laundering as well as a main contact point with foreign authorities concerning financial crime.

In the financial area, new measures against money laundering were announced in October 2001. A new office within the Ministry of the Interior was charged with collecting and analyzing information contained in financial disclosures. Procedures were set up to better enforce asset seizure and forfeiture laws. German authorities were given wider latitude in accessing financial data of terrorist groups. Steps were taken to curb international money laundering and improve bank customer screening procedures. The Federal Criminal Police Office set up an independent unit responsible for the surveillance of suspicious financial flows. Measures to prevent money laundering now include the checking of electronic databases to ensure that banks are properly screening their clients’ business relationships and that they are meeting the requirement to set up internal monitoring systems. In seeking to dry up the sources of [terrorist financing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorist_financing), recent regulations aim to strengthen Germany’s own capabilities, as well as German cooperation with international efforts.

Under the oversight of the German Federal Banking Supervisory Office, banks, financial service providers and others must monitor all financial flows for illegal activity. Germany was the first country to implement an EU guideline against money laundering as well as the recommendations of the Financial Action TaskForce on Money Laundering (FATF).

**Internal Security and Police**

The [Federal Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bundesamt_f%C3%BCr_Verfassungsschutz) is given authority to track any activities of extremist groups that seek to foment ideological or religious strife domestically.

[**The Federal Police**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Police_(Germany))**, also on airliners**

The most important law enforcement authorities are the [Federal Criminal Police Office](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Criminal_Police_Office_(Germany))(BKA) and the [German Federal Police](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Police_(Germany)), both under the Ministry of the Interior, and the Federal Public Prosecutor General (GBA). Post- 9/11, the BKA has the authority to lead its own investigations, replacing the former system which required a formal request from the BfV.

***Read the dialogue and act it out.***

**A conversation on terrorism**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ivan: | Terrorism has become part of day-to-day life and a relatively stable social phenomenon. |
| Oleg: | I agree. The defense ministry calls it a “growing threat” to the security of many countries and their citizens causes significant political, economic and moral damage, brings stress to lots of people and takes away lives killing primarily civilians. Moreover, terrorist attacks are becoming more diverse and complex. All terrorist acts involve violence or “equally important” the threat of violence. These violent acts are committed by nongovernmental groups or individuals that is, by those who are neither part of nor officially serving in the military forces, law enforcement agencies, intelligence services, or other governmental agencies of an established nation-state. |
| Ivan: | And in general, terrorism is a response to the continuous foot dragging in resolving burning social issues. |
| Oleg: | I know that combating terrorism in Russia includes 1) prevention, 2) identification, 3) suppression and 4) minimization of terror effects. |
| Ivan: | But counterterrorism operations are “special operations” intended to 1) suppress a terrorist attack, 2) secure civilians, 3) neutralize terrorists and 4) minimize the effects of the attack. |
| Oleg: | As stipulated by Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 130-FZ of July 25, 1998 “On the Fight against Terrorism”, Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation shall interface with the other agencies involved in counterterrorism operations to address the following tasks:  1. Secure currently deployed weapons of mass destruction, missile fleet, small arms, ammunition and explosives;  2. Defend assets of the RF Ministry of Defense;  3. Secure national maritime traffic and the air space of the Russian Federation;  4. Conduct counterterrorism operations. |

**Focus on grammar: Complex Subject**

***Translate the sentences into Russian.***

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 7. This type of rocket is supposed to have many advantages. 8. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible. 9. The helium atom was found to have two electrons. 10. I did not know what I was expected to say to that, so I said nothing. 11. He was said to be one of the most promising water experts. 12. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year. 13. A hare is known to run very fast. 14. The man was seen to take off his coat. 15. The diamond content of the mines in Western Yakutia is said to be in no way inferior to that of the world-famous South African mines. 16. The crisis was announced to be over but they should prepare for the worst. 17. People consider the climate there to be very healthy. 18. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week.

**Unit 6**

**THE LANGUAGE OF THE RADIO OF NATO**

**(MILITARY RADIO TRAFFIC)**

**Radio Сommunication Rules**

While exchanging the messages over the radio you should follow some basic rules to comply with international standards, both in the civil and military conditions alike. Below you will find the basic, fixed radio phraseology used for the purpose of radio transmissions along with some military procedures to follow.

***Universal rules of radio communication***

1) Before you press the transmission button, gather your thoughts about what you are going to say. Many people with radios have a tendency to talk and/or repeat too much. Say what you need to say without unnecessary repeats. Keep in mind that your message should go through the first time – you may not have any opportunity to repeat it.

2) Give the call sign of the unit you are calling first. It will alert the addressee to focus on the incoming message. There might be more listeners and radio network users so you must let them know that this time there will be a message for them, not a usual background noise.

3) Introduce yourself by your call sign. Do not use real names or nicknames.

4) Don’t speak too fast especially if the message needs to be written down. Pause after logical phrases. High voice does not guarantee that you will be more readable.

5) Use “CLEAR”, “OVER”, “OUT” when you finish your message. It notifies the addressee that you finished your portion of information and wait for the response or just ended the transmission (“OUT” word).

6) When you have understood the message, acknowledge the receipt with the words “COPY“, “RECEIVED“, “ROGER” or “ACKNOWLEDGED.” The word “COPY” is preferred.

7) If the caller requires some actions you may use “WILCO” instead of “ROGER” to notify that you WILL COMPLY (=”WILCO”).

8) Use “BREAK, BREAK” whenever there is a radio traffic and you want to get through with your emergency message.

9) Answer each call to confirm reception. Use “RECEIVED”, “COPY”, “ROMEO” or “ACKNOWLEDGED.”

10) If you do not comprehend the message, do not confirm it. Use “SAY AGAIN”, “REPEAT”, “STAND BY” instead.

11) Whenever a word must be spelled use NATO code words for each letter. Do not invent your own words – they might be misleading and not comprehensive.

12) Use single, cardinal numbers, do not combine them into bigger numbers.

***Call out***

When you want to initiate radio exchange, first you must call out the addressee of your message. To notify the addressee about incoming message call him/her twice, giving his/her call sign:

Example: White Chicken 07, White Chicken 07…

Then give your call sign:

Example: this is COYOTE, OVER.

When you expect the other part to answer, finish your portion of message with a word “OVER”, like in the example above.

If there is a traffic on the air, use “BREAK, BREAK” to cut into the network. Only in case of higher priority of your message!

***Quality of transmission***

In case of some interference or just to confirm how your message was received you may need to ask about the reception. In this instance we use “HOW DO YOU COPY?” or even shorter “HOW COPY?” To ask about general quality of the reception you may also ask “HOW DO YOU READ?”

There are two ways of responding to such questions. You may simply answer “COPY LOUD AND CLEAR” (=”LIMA CHARLIE”) or give the answerer the notion of the signal quality by giving the note from 1 to 5.

Example: COPY 3 out of 5

The meaning of numbers used in assessment over the radio:

1 = Bad (unreadable);

2 = Poor (readable now and then);

3 = Fair (readable but with difficulty);

4 = Good (readable);

5 = Excellent (perfectly readable).

***When repeat is needed***

It may happen that due to poor transmission or distracting factors some pieces of information should be repeated to avoid misunderstandings. In that case you may request repeat by saying “SAY AGAIN.”

Likewise, when you want to stress the importance of the message or simply make sure that important data get through, you say your message and then use

“I SAY AGAIN” and repeat the message.

EXAMPLE: I need five more minutes, I SAY AGAIN, five more minutes…

***NATO code words for English letters***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A Alpha  B Bravo  C Charlie  D Delta  E Echo  F Foxtrot  G Golf  H Hotel  I India  J Juliet  K Kilo  L Lima  M Mike | N November  O Oscar  P Papa  Q Quebec  R Romeo  S Sierra  T Tango  U Uniform  V Victor  W Whiskey  X X-ray  Y Yankee  Z Zulu |

**Two-Way Radio Etiquette**

It's important to get familiar with the etiquette of two-way radio communication. This will help improve your overall experience when using your radio. To make radio communication go more smoothly, over the years certain rules, or etiquette, have been established. Below we have outlined the basic etiquette a radio user should understand.

***Basic Radio Etiquette Rules***

The international radio language is English, except in cases where you are licensed to speak in some other language.

When using a two-way radio you cannot speak and listen at the same time, as you can with a phone.

Don't interrupt if you hear other people talking. Wait until their conversation is finished unless it is an emergency. If it is an emergency, inform the other parties that you have an urgent emergency message (see “Emergency Calls” below).

Do not respond if you aren't sure the call is for you. Wait until you hear your call sign to respond.

Never transmit sensitive, confidential, financial or military information. Unless you are certain your conversations are secured with the proper level of encryption for the level of sensitivity, assume your conversations can be heard by others.

Perform radio checks to ensure your radio is in good working condition.

Ensure the battery is charged and the power is on.

Keep the volume high enough to be able to hear calls.

Regularly make radio checks to make sure everything is working and that you are still in range to receive signals.

Memorize call signs and locations of persons and radio stations you communicate with regularly.

In radio communication you are not called by your name. Everybody has their own unique call sign.

Think before you speak.

Decide what you are going say and to whom it is meant for.

Make your conversations as concise, precise, and clear as possible.

Avoid long and complicated sentences. If your message is long, divide it into separate shorter messages.

Do not use abbreviations unless they are well understood by your group.

***4 Golden Rules of Radio Communication***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Clarity: | Your voice should be clear. Speak a little slower than normal. Speak in a normal tone, do not shout. |
| 2. Simplicity: | Keep your message simple enough for intended listeners to understand. |
| 3. Brevity: | Be precise and to the point. |
| 4. Security: | Do not transmit confidential information on a radio unless you know the proper security technology is in place. Remember, frequencies are shared, you do not have exclusive use of the frequency. |

***Speaking: The Language***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **General Terms** | **Meaning** |
| Radio Check | What is my signal strength? Can you hear me? |
| Go Ahead | You are ready to receive transmission. |
| Stand-by | You acknowledge the other party, but I am unable to respond immediately. |
| Roger or Ten Four | Message received and understood. |
| Negative | Same as “No”. |
| Affirmative | Same as “Yes”. Avoid “yup” or “nope” as they are difficult to hear. |
| Say Again | Retransmit your message. |
| Over | Your message is finished. |
| Out | All conversation is finished, the channel is clear for others to use. |
| Break, Break, Break | You are interrupting in the middle of communication because you have anemergency. |
| Read you loud & clear | Response to “Radio Check”. Means your transmission signal is good. Also use “Read you 5-by-5”. |
| Come in | You are asking the other party to acknowledge they hear you. |
| Copy | You understand what was said. |
| Wilco | Means “I will comply”. |
| Repeat | Used before you repeat something. E.g.: “I require 9-5, repeat 9-5, gallons of diesel fuel. Over.” |

***Making a Call***

Follow these easy steps to make a call.

First listen to ensure the channel is clear for you.

Press the PTT (Push-To-Talk) button.

After 2 seconds:

Say “recipient's call sign” twice Say “recipient's call sign” twice

followed by “THIS IS” and “your call sign”.

Once the person replies, convey your message.

***Here's a typical radio conversation:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **You**: | “Papa November One, Papa November One, This is Papa November Nine, Come in, Over.”(PN1 is their call sign, PN9 is your call sign) |
| **Recipient**: | “Papa November Nine, This is Papa November One, Go Ahead, Over”. |
| **You**: | Say your message and then say: “Over”. |
| **Recipient:** | “Roger Wilco, Over”. |
| **You**: | “This is Papa November Nine, Over and Out”. |

Did you notice how at the beginning and end of the transmission you pronounce your call sign? Because there can sometimes be many people listening on the frequency, pronouncing your call sign, and the call sign of the party you are calling, lets everyone know who the transmission is for. Communicating this way might feel a little odd at first, but you'll soon get used to it. With practice it will start to feel natural.

***Emergency Calls***

If you have an emergency message and need to interrupt others' conversations:

Wait and listen until you hear “Over’.

Press PTT and say “BREAK, BREAK, BREAK, your call sign, I have emergency message for (recipient's call sign), Do you copy, Over”.

**PROCEDURE WORDS** (Служебные слова)

Служебные слова используются для сокращения времени голосовой передачи и достижения максимальной точности сообщения:

ACTUAL (лично) – Добавляется к позывным, если на связи непосредственно командир подразделения, чей позывной используется при связи.

ALLAFTER (всё после) – Та часть сообщения, на которую я ссылаюсь, следует за ...

ALLBEFORE (всё перед) – Та часть сообщения, на которую я ссылаюсь, находится перед ...

AUTHENTICATE– (прошу идентификацию)

IAUTHENTICATE– (подтверждаю идентификацию)

BREAK (раздел) – Я обозначаю отделение данного текста от других частей сообщения (служебное слово используется, когда трудно разграничить основной текст и другие составные части сообщения).

CORRECT (правильно) – Служебное слово применяется при поправке сообщения.

CORRECTION (исправляю) – В сообщении допущена ошибка. Правильный вариант ...

DIRECTION (направление) – сообщаю направление...

DISREGARDTHISTRANSMISSION (отмена передачи) – Данная передача ошибочна. Она отменяется. (Данное служебное слово не применяется в отношении сообщения, которое было успешно передано и получение подтверждено).

DONOTANSWER (без ответа) – Вызываемым станциям не отвечать на данный вызов, не подтверждать сообщение и не реагировать любым способом на данную передачу. (При использовании данного служебного слова передача оканчивается служебным словом OUT).

FLASH (молния) – Особо важное (внеочередное) сообщение (см.PRIORITY).

FROM (от) – Источник сообщения (при ретрансляции)

GREEN (зелёный) – Безопасно (степень опасности, см.RED, YELLOW)

GROUPS (разделы) – Данное сообщение содержит некоторое количество разделов, обозначенных следующей нумерацией.

READBACK (подтверждаю) – Повторяю принятое сообщение для проверки.

ISAYAGAIN (повторяю) – Я повторяю сообщение целиком или обозначенную его часть. Означает, что Вы хотите повторить что-то. В этом случае не используется слово “repeat” (повторение), так как оно имеет особое значение в артиллерии и означает: “Повторите артиллерийский удар по тем же позициям”. Ясно, что путаница в этих двух терминах может привести к непоправимым последствиям, например, после фразы: “Ceasefire, repeat, ceasefire”, что буквально значит: "Прекратить огонь, повторите артиллерийский удар по тем же позициям, прекратить огонь".

ISPELL (по буквам) – Я произношу следующее слово фонетически.

IVERIFY (сообщаю) – Конкретная информация (напр. численность противника)

IMMEDIATE (немедленно) – Важное сообщение, передать немедленно (см.PRIORITY).

MESSAGE – ДОНЕСЕНИЕ (начало\конец): Используется для определения начала и завершения особого сообщения. Для примера: “Начало донесения. Стратегическое командование санкционировало использование силовых методов для обеспечения безопасности района. Конец донесения”.

ORIGINATOR (источник) – Источник данного сообщения

OUT (конец связи) – Это конец моей передачи, ответ не требуется и не ожидается.

OVER (GOAHEAD, TRANSMITT) (приём) – Это конец моей передачи, требую или ожидаю ответа.

PRIORITY (приоритет) – Степень важности данного сообщения (обозначается числами или словами: ROUTINE, IMMEDIATE, FLASH).

RADIOCHECK (проверка связи) – Используется для проверки устойчивой связи.

READBACK (повтори) – Повтори мне принятое сообщение для проверки.

RED (красный) – Опасно (степень опасности – см.GREEN, YELLOW)

RELAY (передай) – Передай это сообщение обозначенному респонденту

ROGER (вас понял) – Ваше сообщение принято удовлетворительно.

ROUTINE (обычный) – Обычное (очередное) сообщение (см.PRIORITY).

SAYAGAIN– ПЕРЕДАЙТЕ ПОСЛЕДНЕЕ СООБЩЕНИЕ ЕЩЕ РАЗ: Пожалуйста, повторите последнее сообщение, я не понял.

SILENCE (тишина) – Прекратить все передачи немедленно. Радиомолчание сохраняется до окончания инструктажа или отмены данного режима. (Когда в радиосети действует система идентификации, все сообщения установившего режим тишины, должны быть идентифицированы). Режим радиомолчания устанавливается только управляющей станцией, за исключением случаев крайней необходимости или предупреждения об опасности.

SILENCELIFTED (отмена тишины) – Отменяет режим радиомолчания.

SPEAKSLOWER (говори медленно) – При плохой слышимости.

STANDBY (ожидайте) – Перерыв в сообщении (не путать с BREAK)

THATISCORRECT (верно) – Ваше сообщение верно.

THISIS (это) – Предаёт станция с позывными: .......

TIME– ВРЕМЯ: После этого слова обязательно нужно передать время и/или дату.

WAIT (пауза) – Я должен прерваться на несколько секунд.

WAITONE– ПАУЗА: Я прервусь на несколько секунд.

WAITOUT– ПЕРЕРЫВ: Я прервусь на некоторое время. Вызову, когда вернусь.

WILCO– ВАС ПОНЯЛ, ВЫПОЛНЯЮ – Я принял сообщение, понял его и выполняю.

WORDAFTER (слово после) – Слово, на которое я ссылаюсь, следует за ....

WORDBEFORE – (слово перед) Слово, на которое я ссылаюсь, находится перед ....

WRONG – (ошибка) Ваше последнее сообщение не правильно. Правильно ...

YELLOW – (жёлтый) Опасность не установлена (степень опасности, см. GREEN, RED)

**Communication(examples)**

ALPHA MIKE ONE THIS IS ALPHA MIKE SIX DO YOU READ ME, OVER? – Альфа Майкодин, это Альфа Майкшесть, как слышно, приём?

ALPHAMIKESIXTHISISALPHAMIKEONE, GOAHEAD, OVER! – Альфа Майкшесть, это Альфа Майкодин, слушаю тебя, приём!

**Сommunication Test**

(проверка связи)

ALPHAMIKEONETHISISALPHAMIKESIXRADIOCHECK, OVER? – АльфаМайкодин, этоАльфаМайкшесть, проверкасвязи, приём?

ALPHAMIKESIXTHISISALPHAMIKEONEICOPY, OVER! – АльфаМайкшесть, этоАльфаМайкодин, насвязи, приём!

**Test message**

(проверка сообщения)

ALPHAMIKEONETHISISALPHAMIKESIXHOWCOPY, OVER? – Альфа Майкодин, это Альфа Майкшесть, как понял, приём?

ALPHA MIKE SIX THIS IS ALPHA MIKE ONE I COPY, OVER! (OK) – Альфа Майк шесть, это Альфа Майк один, понял тебя, приём!

ALPHA MIKE SIX THIS IS ALPHA MIKE ONE YOUR MESSAGE IS GARBLED, SAY AGAYN, OVER! (NOTOK) – Альфа Майк шесть, это Альфа Майк один, тебя не понял, повтори, приём!

**Information about the enemy**

(информация о противнике)

ALPHA MIKE ONE THIS IS ALPHA MIKE SIX CAN YOUVERIFY NUMBER OF HOSTILE SATY OUR POSITION, OVER? – Альфа Майкодин, это Альфа Майк шесть, можете ли подтвердить количество противника на ваших позициях, приём?

ALPHA MIKESIX THIS IS ALPHA MIKE ONE VERIFY ONE ZERO NATHANIEL VICTOR AT MY POSITION, OVER! – АльфаМайкшесть, этоАльфаМайкодин, подтверждаюодиннольНВАнамоейпозиции, приём!

**Contactwiththeenemy**

(контактспротивником)

ALPHAMIKESIXTHISISALPHAMIKEONE, CONTACT, SAYAGAYN, CONTACT, REQUESTFIREMISSION, OVER!– АльфаМайкшесть, этоАльфаМайкодин, контакт, повторяю, контакт, необходимаподдержка, приём! Выходизбоя

ALPHAMIKEONETHISISALPHAMIKESIX, SHOTOUTANDONTHERUN, WILLCONTACTYOUIN 30 MIKES, OUT– АльфаМайкодин, этоАльфаМайкшесть, прекратить огоньиотойти, встречачерез 30 минут, конецсвязи!

**Repeat the Message**

(повтор сообщения)

ALPHA MIKEONETHISISALPHAMIKESIX, MOVETOFSB, READBACK, OVER? – АльфаМайкодин, этоАльфаМайкшесть, двигайтесьнабазуогневойподдержки, повтори, приём?

ALPHAMIKESIXTHISISALPHAMIKEONEIREADBACKMOVETOFSB, OVER! – АльфаМайшесть, этоАльфаМайкодин, повторяю, двигатьсянабазуогневойподдержки, приём!

**The Degree of danger**

(степеньопасности)

LPHA MIKE SIX THIS IS ALPHA MIKE ONE, CONDITION RED, WE ARE SURROUNDED, OVER? – АльфаМайкшесть, этоАльфаМайкодин, красный, мыокружены, приём?

ALPHA MIKE SIX THIS IS ALPHA MIKE ONE, CONDITION GREEN, THE VILLAGE IS CIVILIAN, OVER? – АльфаМайкшесть, этоАльфаМайкодин, зелёный, мирнаядеревня, приём?

ALPHA MIKE SIX THIS IS ALPHA MIKE ONE, CONDITION YELLOW, POSSIBLE ENEMY`S ATTACK, OVER? – АльфаМайкшесть, этоАльфаМайкодин, жёлтый, возможнаатакапротивника, приём?

**Identification**

(идентификация)

ALPHAMIKEONETHISISALPHAMIKESIX, CANYOUAUTHENTICATEOSCARZULU, OVER? – АльфаМайкодин, этоАльфаМайкшесть, можетеподтвердитьОСКАРЗУЛУ, приём?

ALPHA MIKE SIX THIS IS ALPHA MIKE ONE, I AUTHENTICATE WHISKEY BRAVO, OVER – Альфа Майк шесть, это Альфа Майк один, подтверждаю ВИСКИ БРАВО, приём!

**Amendment of a message**

(поправкасообщения)

ALPHAMIKESIXTHISISALPHAMIKEONE, CORRECTION, FIVENATHANIELVICTORATMYPOSITION, OVER– Альфа Майк шесть, это Альфа Майк один, поправка, пять НВА перед моими позициями, приём!

**Cancel of a message**

(отменасообщения)

ALPHA MIKE SIX THIS IS ALPHA MIKE ONE, DISREGARD, THERE ARE NO ENEMYS IN THIS VILLAGE – Альфа Майк шесть, это Альфа Майк один, отмена, противника в деревне нет, приём!

**A break, pause**

(перерыв, пауза)

ALPHAMIKEONETHISISALPHAMIKESIX, WAIT, OVER (shortbreak) – АльфаМайкодин, этоАльфаМайкшесть, пауза, приём? (короткаяпауза)

ALPHAMIKEONETHISISALPHAMIKESIX, WAITONE, OVER, (longerbreak) – АльфаМайкодин, этоАльфаМайкшесть, паузаодин, приём (длительнаяпауза)

ALPHAMIKEONETHISISALPHAMIKESIX, WAITOUT (longerbreakandshutradio) – АльфаМайкодин, этоАльфаМайкшесть, перерыв (длительнаяпауза, радиообменпрекращён)

**Radiosilence**

(режимрадиомолчания)

ALLSTATIONS, ALPHAMIKE,SILENCE, OVER! – Всестанции,АЛЬФАМАЙК, тишина, приём!

ALL STATIONS, ALPHA MIKE, SILENCE LIFTED, OVER! – Всестанции,АЛЬФАМАЙК, отменатишины, приём! Личная передача.

ALPHA MIKE ONE THIS IS ALPHA MIKE SIX, ACTUAL, OVER? – АльфаМайкодин, этоАльфаМайкшестьлично, приём?

**Call of artillery support-1**

(вызовартиллерийскойподдержки-1)

REDLEG, REDLEG, THISISALPHAMIKESIX, FIREMISSION, OVER? – Красноногий, этоАльфаМайкшесть, вызываюогневуюподдержку, приём?

ALPHA MIKE SIX THIS IS REDLEG, GO AHEAD, OVER!–АльфаМайкшесть, этоКрасноногий, насвязи, приём!

REDLEGTHISISALPHAMIKESIX, REQUESSTINGFIREMISSIONATMAPCOORDINATES 31440 25700, DROPONEROUNDHEANDIWILLADJUST, OVER? – Красноногий, этоАльфаМайкшесть, вызываюогоньпокоординатам ....сделайтеодинвыстрел, ядампоправку, приём?

ALPHAMIKESIXTHISISREDLEG, SHOTISOUT, PLEASADJUST, OVER– АльфаМайкшесть, этоКрасноногий, выстрелсделан, ждупоправку, приём?

REDLEGTHISISALPHAMIKESIX, ADJUSTFIREUP 20, RIGHT 10 ANDFIRE 5 ROUNDSHEFOREFFECT, OVER– Красноногий, этоАльфаМайкшесть, даюпоправку, выше 20, вправо 10, дайте 5 выстреловнапоражение, приём!

ALPHAMIKESIXTHISISREDLEG, ROGERTHAT, OVER– АльфаМайкшесть, этоКрасноногий, васпонял, прием!

REDLETHISISALPHAMIKESIX, GREATSHOOTING, CEASEFIREANDSTANDBY, OVER– Красноногий, этоАльфаМайкшесть, отличнаястрельба, прекратитеогоньиждите, приём!

REDLEGTHISISALPHAMIKESIX, THANKSFORTHEASSIST, YOUWERERIGHTONTARGET, ALPHAMIKESIXOUT! – Красноногий, этоАльфаМайкшесть, благодаримзаподдержку, цельуничтожена, этоАльфаМайкшесть, конецсвязи!

**Call of artillery support-2**

(вызовартиллерийскойподдержки-2)

FLASH! 7-6-5-0 THISIS 2-4. WE ARE UNDER FIRE, CONDITION RED, REQUEST FIRE MISSION, SAY AGAIN, CONDITION RED REQUEST FIRE MISSION, OVER? – Молния! Семь-шесть-пять-ноль, это два-четыре, мы под обстрелом, статус красный, вызываю огневую поддержку, повторяю: статус красный, вызываю огневую поддержку, приём?

ROGER, 2-4, FIRE MISSION AT YOUR DISCRESSION,OVER –Васпонялдва – четыре.

**Call of Air Force support**

(вызовавиационнойподдержки)

SKYLARK THIS IS GREYWOLF 6, REQUEST FIRE MISSION, OVER? – Жаворонок, этоСерыйВолкшесть, нуждаюсьвподдержке, приём?

GREYWOLF 6, THISISSKYLARK, CONFIRMPOSTITION, OVER– СерыйВолкшесть, этоЖаворонок, подтвердитесвоенахождение, приём?

SKYLARK, THIS IS GREYWOLF 6. STAND BY FOR A SHACKLE. I SHACKLE PAPA, X-RAY, VICTOR, CHARLIE, TANGO, SIERRA, TANGO, ROMEO, FOXTROT, BRAVO, OVER? – Жаворонок, этоСерыйВолкшесть, даюкоординаты: Экс-рэй, Виктор, Чарли, Танго, Сьерра, Танго, Ромео, Фокстрот, Браво, приём?

ROGER GREYWOLF, ETA TANGO, OVER?–Вас понял, Серый Волк.

ROGER, SKYLARK, I AM POPPING SMOKE, OVER? – Васпонял, Жаворонок, даюцветнойдым, приём?

I IDENTIFY PURPLE, OVER? – Вижу фиолетовый, приём?

ROGER, SKYALRK, IPOPPEDPURPLE, OVER! – Вас понял, Жаворонок, подтверждаю фиолетовый, приём!

**Let the coordinates**

(сообщениекоординат)

GREYWOLF THIS IS BULLDOG 6. WHATISYOURSTATUS, OVER? – Серый Волк, это Бульдог шесть, сообщите ваш статус, приём?

BULLDOG 6 THIS IS GREYWOLF 3. STATUS GREEN. STAND BY FOR A SHACKLE. I SHACKLE ECHO, CHARLIE, LIMA, ECHO, WHISKEY, SIERRA, CHARLIE, WHISKEY, WHISKEY BREAK. NO CHARLIE FOUND, OVER? – Бульдог шесть, это Серый Волк 3, статус зелёный.Ждитесвязку. Передаю связку: Эхо Чарли Лима Эхо Виски Сьерра Чарли Виски, Виски раздел. Чарли не обнаружены, приём?

ROGERGREYWOLF, OUT! – Вас понял, Серый Волк, конец связи!

**Radio communication with military outposts**

(Радиообмен с боевым охранением)

CHARLIEPAPATHISISGOLFDELTA (nickname), DOYOUREADME, OVER? – Чарли Папа, это Гольф Дельта (позывной), как слышно, приём?

GOLF DELTA THIS IS CHARLIE PAPA (nickname), GO AHEAD, OVER! – ГольфДельта, этоЧарлиПапа (позывной), насвязи, приём!

CHARLIE PAPA THIS IS GOLF DELTA (nickname), CONDITION GREEN, OVER? – Чарли Папа, это Гольф Дельта (позывной), зелёный, приём!

GOLF DELTA THIS IS CHARLIE PAPA, ROGER, OUT! – ГольфДельта, этоЧарлиПапа (позывной), васпонял, конецсвязи!

При встрече с противником

CHARLIE PAPA THIS IS GOLF DELTA (nickname), CONTACT, OVER! – ЧарлиПапа, этоГольфДельта (позывной), контакт, приём!

**Other tactical terms**

(другие тактические термины)

CEASEFIRE– ПРЕКРАТИТЬ ОГОНЬ: Команда “Прекратить огонь”.

FIRE– ОГОНЬ: Команда “Открыть огонь”. Стрельба ведется по определенным целям.

FIREATWILL– ОТКРЫТЬ БЕГЛЫЙ ОГОНЬ: Стрельба ведется по любым целям.

WEAPONSFREE– ВЕДЕНИЕ ОГНЯ РАЗРЕШАЕТСЯ: Разрешение применять оружие.

WEAPONSHOLD– ПРИМЕНЯТЬ ОРУЖИЕ ТОЛЬКО В ЦЕЛЯХ САМОЗАЩИТЫ: Разрешение применять оружие только в ответ на нападение.

WEAPONSSAFE– НЕ ПРИМЕНЯТЬ ОРУЖИЕ: Применять оружие не разрешается.

BOGEY– НЕОПОЗНАННЫЙ ОТРЯД (или человек)

TANGO – ТЕРРОРИСТ: Террорист. Обычно является целью.

FRIENDLY – СВОЙ: Отряд или человек, опознанный как союзник.

ENEMY – ЧУЖОЙ: Враг.

OPFOR (сокращение от opposition force) – ЧУЖОЙ: Враг.

GO LOUD – ОТМЕНА ТИШИНЫ: Соблюдать тишину больше нет необходимости. Можно открывать огонь из оружия без глушителей, шуметь и использовать свет.

INBOUND – ДВИГАЙТЕСЬ К НАМ: Идите к нам.

OUTBOUND – ДВИГАЙТЕСЬ ОТ НАС: Идите от нас. (number) O'CLOCK – (число) ЧАСЫ – Указание направления. То, что находится прямо перед отрядом, считается находящимся на 12 часов.

ECHO ECHO – УХОДИТЕ И ЭВАКУИРУЙТЕСЬ: Отход и эвакуация. Обычно используется, когда организованный отход уже невозможен. Подразделения могут разбиться на части и попытаться уходить от противника группами или по одиночке.

RALLY (at) – Выдвигайтесь: Выдвигайтесь к определенной точке, обычно обозначенной ранее как “место встречи”.

CONTACT – КОНТАКТ: Небольшая стычка или серьезное сражение с противником.

BREAK CONTACT – ОТОРВАТЬСЯ ОТ ПРОТИВНИКА или ПРЕКРАТИТЬ ЕГО ПРЕСЛЕДОВАНИЕ: Выйти из боя. Оторваться от противника и прекратить перестрелку. Не всегда означает “retreat” (отступать). Часто используется для того, чтобы дать возможность вызвать поддержку с воздуха или артиллерию или переждать до получения подкрепления или пополнения. Также часто используется для перехода на вторую линию обороны, быстрой перегруппировки и последующей атаки на противника.

RETREAT – ОТСТУПИТЬ: Оторваться от противника и попытаться полностью избежать контактов с ним в ближайшее время. Обычно используется, когда противник имеет значительное преимущество и требуется сохранить как можно больше людей в строю.

AMBUSH – ЗАСАДА: Атака с заранее подготовленных скрытых позиций, позволяющая вести сконцентрированный огонь по противнику. Часто используется неправильно, описывая преподнесенный противнику неприятный сюрприз.

VISUAL – В ПРЕДЕЛАХ ВИДИМОСТИ: Что-то или кто-то находящиеся в пределах видимости.

MIKE – МЕТР: Метр.

KLICK – КИЛОМЕТР: Километр.

DOWN –“ДВУХСОТЫЙ”: Труп, убитый. Пример: “У нас 3 “двухсотых”, и “мы все еще ведем бой”.

DRY – КОНЧИЛИСЬ БОЕПРИПАСЫ:Закончился боекомплект.

RADIO DARK – СОБЛЮДАЙТЕ РЕЖИМ РАДИОМОЛЧАНИЯ: Не использовать радио без приказа.

**Directions**

(направления)

Сокращённое обозначение направлений используется для избежания ошибок и сокращения времени передачи. При сокращении обозначения направлений используется служебное слово “DIRECTION”.

NORTH (север) NNOVEMBER

NORTHEAST (северо-восток) NE NOVEMBER ECHO

NORTHWEST (северо-запад) NW NOVEMBER WHISKEY

SOUTH (юг) S SIERRA

SOUTHWEST (юго-запад) SW SIERRA WHISKEY

SOUTHEAST (юго-восток) SE SIERRA ECHO

WEST (запад) W WHISKEY

EAST (восток) E ECHO

**Radio Shorthand**

(радиосокращения)

Alphacode 3 LetterGroups (3-хбуквенныйАльфа-код)

3-х-буквенный Альфа-код применяется для сокращения времени передачи и соблюдения секретности радиопереговоров. Каждая 3-х-буквенная группа означает какое-либо конкретное словосочетание или законченное предложение. Перечень 3-х-буквенных групп содержится в SOI (SIGNALOPERATINGINSTRUCTIONS (инструкции по радиосвязи)) и может изменяться ежедневно.

**BrevityCode**

(сокращённый код)

Сокращённый код используется для сокращения передачи и не обеспечивает секретности переговоров. Также приведённые сокращения употребляются при составлении официальных документов (приказы, рапорты, отчёты).

**Standard Alpha code**

(стандартный Альфа-код, пример)

Request Medevac Нуждаюсьвмедэвакуции ROMEO MIKE VICTOR

Return to Base Возвращениенабазу ROMEO TANGO BRAVO

Rally with us at Base Camp Встречавбазовомлагере ROMEO PAPA ALPHA

Go Like Двигатьсяоченьбыстро GOLF LIMA FOXTROT

**Security Calls**

(кодовые слова)

Также, для обеспечения секретности и для сокращения времени передачи используются кодовые слова (security calls). Кодовые слова представляют собой отдельные слова или словосочетания, обозначающие конкретные понятия или отражающие сложившуюся боевую ситуацию. Перечень кодовых слов и их обозначений содержится в SOI и может изменяться ежедневно.

**Securitycalls**

(кодовые слова, пример)

Requestammosupply –Нуждаюсьвбоеприпасах.

WINCHESTERPozitionoverrun –Позициязахвачена.

HARDLIGHTNINGEnemyattack –АтакапротивникаSIGNAL 300

**BrevityList**

**(списоксокращений)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AAAntiAircraft  AAAAntiAircraftArtillery  AARAfterActionReport  ABAmbush (ALPHA-BRAVO)  AO Area of Operation  APC Armored Personnel Carrier  AWOL Absent Without Official Leave  BDA Bomb Damage Assessment  CC Company Commander CO Commanding officer  CP Command post  Radio conve CP Command post  CQB Close Quarters Battle  DMZ Demilitarized Zone  E & E Escape and Evasion  EM Enlisted man  ETA Estimated Time of Arrival  ETD Estimated Time of  FAC Forward Air Controller  FSB Fire support base  FO Forward Observer  FTX Field Training Exercise  GD Guard Duty (GOLF DELTA)  HE High Explosive  HQ Headquarters  ILLUM Illumination  I & R Intelligence and Recon patrol  KIA Killed In Action  KHA Killed in Hostile Action  LP Listening Position  LZ Landing zone  MASH Mobile Army Surgical  Hospital  MIA Missing In Action  NDP Night defense perimeter  NCO Non-commissioned officer  OP Observation post  OPORD Operation order (Op Order)  PZ Pickup Zone  S & D Search and Destroy  SAR Search and Rescue  SITREP Situation Report  SOI Signal Operating Instructions  SOP Standard Operating  Procedure  TC Tactical Commander  TL Team Leader  TDY Temporary Duty  WIA Wounded In Action  WP White Phosphorus  XO Executive Officer  ZULU Casualty Report | Противовоздушный  Зенитнаяартиллерия  Боевойотчёт  Засада (ловушка)  Райондействия  Бронетранспортёр  Самовольноеотсутствие  Степень разрушений  Командир роты  Командир  Командный пункт  Командный радиопункт  Ближний бой  Демилитаризованная зона  Побег  Рядовой (солдат)  Время прибытия (расчётное)  Время убытия (расчётное)  Oфицер передового воздушного поста наведения авиации  База огневой поддержки  Передовой наблюдатель  Полевые учения  Охранение  Взрывчатка  Штаб, штабной  Освещение  Разведывательный патруль  Убит в боевой обстановке  Убит непосредственно в бою  Акустическийпост  Зонавысадки  Мобильныйгоспиталь  Пропалбезвести  Ночнойпериметр (обороны)  Сержант  Наблюдательныйпост  Порядокдействий (приказ)  Зонапогрузки (ввертолёт)  Поиск и уничтожение  Поискиспасение  Отчётоситуации  Инструкцияпорадиообмену  Стандартный  Порядокдействий  Тактическийкомандир  Командиргруппы (огневой)  Временныеобязанности  Раненвбою  Зажигательный снаряд (граната)  Исполнительный офицер  Отчёт о потерях |

**Tacticalcallings**

**(тактические позывные)**

Тактические позывные служат для обозначения войсковых частей, подразделений и их командиров. Используются два вида тактических позывных - полные и сокращённые.

Полные тактические позывные состоят из буквенно-цифровой комбинации и суффикса. Как позывные, также, могут использоваться удобопроизносимые слова в комбинации с цифрами, такие как RedFox, RobinHood. Полные тактические позывные используются при радиосвязи внутри сети чужих подразделений. Во всех остальных случаях используются сокращённые тактические позывные.

Тактический позывной взвода – двузначное число, например 41, 42, 43 , 44.

Пример:полный позывной: A2 7-6-5-0; cокращённый позывной: 7-6-5-0

**RadioID**

(радиокод)

Каждый батальон, рота, взвод и отделение имеют свой радиокод в соответствии с таблицами:

**Radio ID of companies:**

(радиокоды рот)

ALPHA BRAVO CHARLIE DELTA

Рота А Рота B Рота C Рота D

**RadioIDofplatoons:**

(радиокодывзводов)

HOTELШтабнойвзвод

LIMA 1-йвзвод

MIKE 2-йвзвод

NOVEMBER 3-й взвод

OSCAR 4-йвзвод

ECHOРазведвзвод

**Radio ID of platoon and squad leaders**

(радиокоды командиров взводов и отделений)

6 Командир взвода

5 Заместитель командира взвода

4 Командир отделения оружия

3 Командир 3-го отделения

2 Командир 2-го отделения

1 Командир 1-го отделения

Так, например, радиокод отделения оружия 2-го взвода

роты А 2-го батальона 7-го кавалерийского полка выглядит так: 2 ALPHAMIKE 4.

При радиосвязи между командирами взвода и отделений в качестве радиокода используются только соответствующие цифры (1-6), где 1–4 – командиры отделений, 5 – взводный сержант, 6 – командир взвода.

Цифрой 6 всегда обозначается командир подразделения, цифрой 5 его заместитель.

**Slangs**

(слэнговые слова и выражения)

Специфика действий в джунглях, обусловленная климатическими особенностями региона, менталитет противника сформировали особый, распространившийся в армии, повсеместный жаргон, ставший специфическим языком как для личного общения, так и для радиопереговоров.

AFFIRMATIVE Согласие

AMMO Боеприпасы (ammunition)

ARTY(artillery) Артиллерия

ASAP (assoonaspossible) Какможнобыстрее

BIRD Летательный аппарат (обычно, вертолёт)

BLUELINE Река на карте

BLUELEG Пехотинец

BRINGSMOKE Добавить огня (интенсивность стрельбы)

BUNKERLINE Наружнаяполосаукреплений

(WEGOTMOVEMENTONTHEBUNKERLINE)

C&C Командование и управление

CHARLIEFOUR Взрывчатка C4

CHECKITOUT То же самое, что “okay” (выражение согласия)

COMICS Топографическая карта

COMM (COMMO) Коммуникации (communications)

CONTACT Огневой контакт с противником

DOC Врач

DUSTOFF Медицинская эвакуация (вертолёт эвакуации)

EGGBEATER Вертолёт

ETTIME Время прибытия

EVAC Эвакуация

FIREBIRD Самолёт (вертолёт) огневой поддержки

FIREFIGHT Перестрелка

FIREMISSION Артиллерийский обстрел (огневая поддержка)

FIRESHIP Вертолёт огневой поддержки

FRAG Осколочнаяграната (fragmentationgrenade)

FREEFIREZONE Зона свободного огня

FREQ(frequency) Радиочастота

FRIENDLIES Союзные войска

FRIENDLYFIRE Дружественный огонь

GUNSHIP Тяжело вооружённый вертолёт

HOOK Радиостанция, трубка радиостанции

HORN (“GettheCOonthehorn”) Радиостанция,рожок

HOSTILE(S) Противник, боевыедействия

HOT Опасный, угрожающий

INTEL Разведданные

ILLUM ПроизноситсякакA-LUME. Осветительнаяилисигнальнаяракета (IMFIRINGALUME, OVER)

KLICK Километр

LEG Наземныйвоенныйперсонал (straightleg) - прямоходящий (вотличииотморяков, лётчиковипарашютистов)

LIGHTUP Огоньповрагу

MEDEVAC Медэвакуациявертолётами (см. “Dustoff”)

MIKE Минута

(“Moveoutintwo-zeromikes”)

MIKE-MIKE Миллиметр

(“..a 60 MikeMike’ (60mm mortar))

MOVEMENT Передвижениепротивника

NEGATIVE Отрицание

NUMBAHONE Хорошо, отлично!

NUMBAHTEN Плохо

NUMBAHTWELWE Оченьплохо

OSCAR Радист

PARTY Группасолдат, подразделение, часть

POP Палить (стрельба), запалить (“...popaflare”)

POPSMOKE Обозначитьсебяилицель дымовыми гранатами

PUSH Установить радиочастоту (“PUSH 71.675”)

RECON Разведка

RED Опасность

(“REDLZ”) (зонавысадкиподогнём)

REDLEG Артиллерист

ROGER Васпонял

SHELLILLUM Осветительныйснаряд

SHELLSMOKE Пристрелочный (дымовой) снаряд (выстрел)

SLICK Транспортный вертолёт

STANDDOWN Охраняемый привал

STARLIGHT Прибор ночного видения

SURPRIZEPACK Патруль в засаде (мешок с подарками)

TREELINE Выраженнаялесополоса

(WEGOTMOVEMENTINTHETREELINE)

WIRE Периметр обороны (обнесён колючей проволокой)

ZAP Убить или тяжело ранить

ZIPPO Огнемёт

ZIPPOMISSION Поиск и уничтожение (тип операции)

ZIPPORAID Уничтожение (поджог) подозрительных хижин

ZOOMIE Персоналвоенно-воздушныхсил

ZULU Отчётопотерях

***Read the dialogue and make up your own one.***

**Radio conversation on VHF Channel 12**

**8:55 a.m.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sewol: | Harbor affairs Jeju, do you have reception of The Sewol? |
| Jeju VTS: | Yes, Sewol, this is Harbor affairs Jeju |
| Sewol: | Please notify the coast guard. Our ship is in danger. It's listing right now. |

**8:56 a.m.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jeju VTS: | Where's your ship? Yes, got it. We will notify the coast guard. |
| Sewol: | The ship has listed a lot. Can't move. Please come quickly. |
| Jeju VTS: | Where are you? |
| Sewol: | We're next to Byeongpung Island. |
| Jeju VTS: | Yes, we got it. |

**8:58 a.m.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jeju VTS: | Sewol, this is Harbor affairs Jeju. Do you have reception? Sewol, Harbor affairs Jeju |

**8:59 a.m.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sewol: | Harbor affairs Jeju, this is Sewol |
| Jeju VTS: | Sewol, this is Harbor affairs Jeju. Channel 21, please. |

Radio conversation on VHF Channel 21

**9:00 a.m.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jeju VTS: | Sewol, this is Harbor affairs Jeju. |
| Sewol: | Jeju, Sewol here. |
| Jeju VTS: | What's the current situation? |
| Sewol: | Currently the body of the ship has listed to the left. The containers have listed as well. |
| Jeju VTS: | OK. Any loss of human life or injuries? |
| Sewol: | It's impossible to check right now. The body of the ship has tilted, and it's impossible to move. |
| Jeju VTS: | Yes, OK. Please wear life jackets and prepare as the people might have to abandon ship. |
| Sewol:  Jeju VTS: | It's hard for people to move.  Yes, got it. |

Radio conversation on VHF Channel 12

**9:05 a.m.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sewol: | Harbor affairs Jeju, do you have reception of Sewol? |
| Jeju VTS: | Yes, this is Harbor affairs Jeju, Sewol. |
| Sewol: | What's going on with the coast guard? |
| Jeju VTS: | Yes, we have notified the coast guard. Currently we are calling Jindo VTS and Wando VTS. Please hold for a moment. |

*After this, Jeju VTS notified other ships and Wando VTS.*

*Join the conversation and share your voice.*

***Read the radio conversation and act it out***

**The Classic Radio Conversation**

*Proper radio procedure is usually one of the first things to go in a combat situation for some...lets relive a classic from the jungle of Viet Nam involving a forward observer and an artillery command post.*

**FO**: (said in a nasally hillbilly twang) Hello artillery group...hello artillery group...this is the Green Dragon requesting artillery support in sector 6-6. This is the Green Dragon requesting artillery support in sector 6-6 over...

**AC**: Last caller...Last caller. This is the Artillery group CP. This is the artillery group CP. Use proper terminology – Authenticate before entering the net. Authenticate before entering the net. Over.

**FO**: Hello artillery group. This is the Green Dragon requesting artillery support in sector 6-6. I need a fire mission in sector 6-6. I need it now. Authenticate on that …Over.

**AC**: Ok Green Dragon. That kind of miss-use of the radio net will not be tolerated! Who are you? What’s your unit? Who’s your commanding officer? Answer now! Over!

**FO**: Aw come on Sir. I amn’t that Green a Dragon….out!

**Unit 7**

**INFORMATION WAR**

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To overthrow | свергнуть |
| Vulnerability | уязвимость |
| To pursue | преследовать |
| Covert | тайный |
| Manly | по- мужски |
| Nascent | зародившийся |
| To proceed | пройти |
| Urging | призывая |
| Feasibility | выполнимость |
| Deception | обман |

**Text 1**

**When Seeing and Hearing Isn't Believing**

1999-02-01, Washington Post

“Gentlemen! We have called you together to inform you that we are going to overthrow the United States government.” So begins a statement being delivered by Gen. Carl W. Steiner. At least the voice sounds amazingly like him. But it is not Steiner. It is the result of voice “morphing” technology developed at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Psychological operations ... PSYOPS, as the military calls it, seek to exploit human vulnerabilities in enemy governments, militaries and populations to pursue national and battlefield objectives. Covert operators kicked around the idea of creating a computer-faked videotape of Saddam Hussein crying or showing other such manly weaknesses, or in some sexually compromising situation. The nascent plan was for the tapes to be flooded into Iraq and the Arab world. The tape war never proceeded ... but the “strategic” PSYOPS scheming didn't die. What if the U.S. projected a holographic image of Allah floating over Baghdad urging the Iraqi people and Army to rise up against Saddam? According to a military physicist given the task of looking into the hologram idea, the feasibility had been established of projecting large, three-dimensional objects that appeared to float in the air. A supersecret program was established in 1994 to pursue the very technology for PSYOPS application. The “Holographic Projector” is described in a classified Air Force document as a system to project information power from space ... for special operations deception missions.”

**Text 2**

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To suppress | подавлять, угнетать |
| Footage | материал, видеосъемка |
| Newsreel | кинохроника |
| Outcry | протест, резонанс |
| Raw nerve | оголенный нерв |

**U.S. Suppressed Footage of Hiroshima for Decades**

2005-08-03, New York Times/Reuters

In the weeks following the atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, U.S. authorities seized and suppressed film shot in the bombed cities by U.S. military crews and Japanese newsreel teams to prevent Americans from seeing the full extent of devastation wrought by the new weapons. It remained hidden until the early 1980s and has never been fully aired. “Although there are clearly huge differences with Iraq, there are also some similarities”, said Mitchell, co-author of “Hiroshima in America” and editor of Editor & Publisher. “The chief similarity is that Americans are still being kept at a distance from images of death, whether of their own soldiers or Iraqi civilians”. The Los Angeles Times released a survey of six months of media coverage of the Iraq war in six prominent U.S. newspapers and two news magazines – a period during which 559 coalition forces, the vast majority American, were killed. It found they had run almost no photographs of Americans killed in action. “So much of the media is owned by big corporations and they would much rather focus on making money than setting themselves up for criticism from the White House and Congress”, said Ralph Begleiter, a former CNN correspondent. In 1945, U.S. policymakers wanted to be able to continue to develop and test atomic and eventually nuclear weapons without an outcry of public opinion. "They succeeded but the subject is still a raw nerve”.

**Text 3**

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Alleging | утверждая |
| Shelling | обстрел |
| Arrogance | высокомерие |
| Deceit | лживость |
| Inciting | разжигание |
| “Truculence” | наглость |
| Meekly | безропотно |
| Pariah | изгой |
| Complicity | причастность |
| Dossier | досье |
| To heap | осыпать |
| Verifiable | поддающийся проверке |
| With-held | сокрытый |
| Amid | на фоне |
| Maelstrom | водоворот |
| Reckless | безрассудный |
| Allied | союзнический |
| Grave implication | тяжкие последствия |
| Discernible | распознаваемый |
| Dubious | сомнительный |
| Coup | путч, переворот |
| To condemn | осудить |
| To deploy | развертывать |
| Vicinity | соседство |
| Missile | ракетная техника |
| Ostensibly | якобы |
| To brag | хвастаться |
| To scoff | насмехаться |
| Amateurish | дилетантский |

**Information War**

Having lost the propaganda battle over the doomed airliner, Washington seems intent on opening up a second front in the information war, alleging cross-border shelling by Russian forces.

But such is American arrogance and deceit, this information war runs a very real risk of inciting a full-on shooting war between world powers.

Russia is not backing down to play Washington’s Fall Guy over the Malaysia Airlines disaster – and that “truculence” by Moscow to not meekly accept the assigned guilty role is earning it increasing pariah status in official American eyes.

The Washington Post reported at the weekend: «Instead of Mr Putin de-escalating the conflict after the Malaysia Airlines tragedy, “he’s actually taken a decision to escalate”, Gen. Martin E. Dempsey, chairman of the [US] Joint Chiefs of Staff, told a security forum in Aspen, Colorado.

Those words convey a sense of arrogant disbelief among American leaders, who have asserted Russian complicity in the downing of the civilian jet last week over Ukraine… Washington spared no time in rushing to heap blame on Moscow within hours of the crash near the city of Donetsk in eastern Ukraine, with the loss of all 298 on board.

Washington has so far provided no specific details to support its finger pointing against Moscow or “Russian-backed separatist militia” in eastern Ukraine. Washington has been relying arrogantly on the presumption that what it says is all that matters, and that it is not obliged to disclose any details of its “intelligence” to verify its claims – no matter how provocative those claims are.

Meanwhile, the Russian military command has furnished European Union officials in Brussels with a dossier of its own evidence, based on satellite, radar and air traffic control communications that tend to show a completely different set of circumstances over the downing of the airliner. Russia’s information, which is verifiable unlike Washington’s with-held “secret intelligence”, strongly suggests that Malaysia Airlines MH17 was taken down by Western-backed Ukrainian military forces under the command of the Kiev regime.

Russia’s stoic resolve to keep calm amid the maelstrom of US-led accusations following the crash seems to be now provoking even more reckless claims from Washington to open up a second front in the information war.

On Thursday, the US State Department said that Russian forces were guilty of firing artillery shells across the border into Ukraine. Spokeswoman Marie Harf would not disclose what evidence the US had to support such a tendentious claim. Harf was, in effect, accusing Russia of committing an act of war on a sovereign state, which the US is allied to, yet she was unwilling to provide the substance to support this grave implication.

As with the airliner incident, the only discernible sources of US information are what its client regime in Kiev is telling it; and a variety of dubious social media references. The Kiev regime’s capacity for telling lies and fabrication has been proven countless times in recent months since its illegal coup against the elected Yanukovych government on February 23. For example, the regime continues to deny that its military forces are attacking civilian centres in Donetsk and Lugansk, even though the United Nations has reported hundreds of civilians killed during the past months from Kiev’s so-called “anti-terror operations” in the region.

Even the pro-Western rights group Human Rights Watch has lately come out to condemn the Kiev regime for crimes against humanity over its indiscriminate firing of Grad rockets. In spite of video evidence of these projectiles being fired and horrendous civilian casualties, the Kiev regime continues to deny it has Grad rockets in region. A spokesman for the regime forces turned reality on its head this week and has accused “terrorists” of bombing their own people to put the blame on Kiev.

The Kiev junta has also denied having deployed anti-aircraft Buk M1 missile launchers in Donetsk, which may have been involved in shooting down the civilian airliner. Washington says it accepts Kiev’s assurance on this, even though verifiable Russian intelligence has shown that the Kiev military did in fact deploy these missile systems in the vicinity and at the time of Malaysia Airlines MH17 going down.

Since the US State Department refuses to evince its latest “proof” of Russia’s alleged cross-border shelling, we may speculate that it is based on social media photographs posted on the site VKontakte hours before Washington announced its latest claim. The photographs were ostensibly posted by a Russian soldier who bragged about “shelling Ukraine all night long”.

**Focus on grammar: Relative clauses**

1. ***Complete these sentences with a suitable relative pronoun or adverb***

That is the man \_\_\_ helped me when I fell down in the street.

Is that your car? No, mine is the one \_\_\_ is parked just opposite the bank.

That is the woman \_\_\_ complained about the room service.

This is the park \_\_\_ we first met. Do you remember?

So, James is the man \_\_\_ son came on the school trip with us? I didn't know.

If you have any question, ask the girl \_\_\_ is standing at the desk. She'll help you.

They had to put away the dog \_\_\_ bit the boy.

It was too dangerous.

I'm looking for a person \_\_\_ surname begins with a “k”.

Do you still go to that pub \_\_\_ we used to go as students?

The heating is not working. Do you know anyone \_\_\_ can fix it?

***2. Choose the right relative pronoun to complete these sentences.***

Jim, \_\_\_ I've known for years, is my best friend.

My new coat, \_\_\_ I bought in New York, is very warm and comfortable.

My boss, \_\_\_ wife is French, travels to Paris regularly.

He didn't even say “thank you”, \_\_\_ I found really rude.

Next summer I'm going to India, \_\_\_ I've never been before.

My sister, \_\_\_ is five years younger than me, is a lawyer.

Galileo Galilei, \_\_\_ supported the heliocentric theory, was arrested by the Inquisition.

The hotel, \_\_\_ I stayed at, was rather large and comfortable.

The English language, \_\_\_ I am good at, is my favourite.

The exam, \_\_\_ all the students passed successfully, was not difficult.

I bought a picture \_\_\_ author is unknown.

**Unit 8**

**MILITARY WEAPONS**

**M16 Rifle**

The M16 rifle has been the primary service rifle of the U.S. armed forces.

The M16 has also been widely adopted by other militaries around the world. Total worldwide production of M16s has been approximately 8 million, making it the most-produced firearm of its caliber.

**M4 Carbine**

The M4 carbine is heavily used by the U.S military. It will eventually replace the M16 rifle for most combat units in the United States Army.

**AK47**

The AK-47 is an assault rifle, first developed in the Soviet Union by Mikhail Kalashnikov. It is also known as Kalashnikov, AK, or in Russian slang, Kalash.

Even after six decades the model and its variants remain the most widely used and popular assault rifles in the world because of their durability, low production cost, availability, and ease of use. It has been manufactured in many countries and has seen service with armed forces as well as irregular forces worldwide. The AK-47 was the basis for developing many other types of individual and crew-served firearms. More AK-type rifles have been produced than all other assault rifles combined.

**M110 Semi-Automatic Sniper System**

The M110 Semi-Automatic Sniper System is intended to replace the M24 Sniper Weapon System used by snipers, spotters, designated marksman, or squad advanced marksmen in the United States Army.

**M240 Machine Gun**

M240 is a general purpose machine gun, a family of belt-fed, gas-operated medium machine guns firing the 7.62×51mm NATO cartridge.

The M240 has been used by the United States Armed Forces since the late-1970s. It is used extensively by infantry, most often rifle companies; as well as ground vehicles; watercraft; and aircraft.

**Rocket-Propelled Grenade**

A rocket-propelled grenade (often abbreviated RPG) is a shoulder-fired, anti-tank weapon system that fires rockets equipped with an explosive warhead

**MGL (Multiple Grenade Launcher)**

The MGL (Multiple Grenade Launcher) is a lightweight 40 mm six-shot revolver-type grenade launcher (variations also fire 37/38mm) developed and manufactured in South Africa by Milkor (Pty) Ltd.

**Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifle**

The Carl Gustav is an 84 mm man-portable reusable multi-role recoilless rifle produced by Saab Bofors Dynamics in Sweden. The first prototype was produced in 1946, and while similar weapons of the era have generally disappeared, the Carl Gustaf remains in widespread use today.

**M40 Recoilless Rifle**

The M40 recoilless rifle is a lightweight, portable, crew-served 105 mm weapon intended primarily as an anti-tank weapon made in the United States. It can be fired primarily from a wheeled ground mount.

**M777 Howitzer**

The M777 howitzer is a towed 155 mm artillery piecein the United States Marine Corps and United States Army. The M777 is also used by the ground forces of Canada and Australia. It made its combat debut in the War in Afghanistan.

**G6 Howitzer**

The G6 self-propelled howitzer is a South African artillery piece. It is one of the most powerful self-propelled guns on a wheeled chassis. The chassis is mine-protected.

**2S4 Tyulpan**

The 2S4 Tyulpan is a Soviet self-propelled mortar. The crew consists of four men, but an extra five are required to operate the mortar. The Tyulpan is currently the heaviest mortar in deployment among any country.

It saw action during the conflicts in Afghanistan and Chechnya. The extreme firepower per round compensates for the Tyulpan's slow rate of fire.

**9K22 Tunguska**

The 9K22 Tunguska is a Russian tracked self-propelled anti-aircraft weapon armed with a surface-to-air gun and missile system. It is designed to provide day and night protection for infantry and tank regiments against low-flying aircraft, helicopters, and cruise missiles in all weather conditions.

**ZSU-23-4**

The ZSU-23-4 “Shilka” is a lightly armored, self-propelled, radar guided anti-aircraft weapon system (SPAAG). It is also referred to by its nickname of "Zeus."

**HIMARS**

The M142 High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) is a U.S. light multiple rocket launcher mounted on a standard Army Medium Tactical Vehicle (MTV) truck frame.

**9A52-4 Tornado**

The 9A52-4 Tornado multiple launch rocket system is Russia's newest universal MLRS and is designed as a lightweight and universal version of the BM-30 Smerch MLRS.

**Unit 9**

**SIGNS AND MILITARY TIME**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **UNITS OF BRANCHES**  (боевые части) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Infantry | пехотные | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | Personnel service | кадровые |
|  |  | Mechanizedinfantry; | мотопехотные | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | combat service support | боевого обеспечения |
|  |  | Reconnaissance | разведывательные | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | transport&movement | автотранспортные |
|  |  | armoured | бронетанковые | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | ordnance | РАВ |
|  |  | Armouredreconnaissance | бронетанковая разведка | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | support | обеспечения (обслуживания) |
|  |  | artillery | артиллерийские | | | | | | | | | |  | | | quartermaster | | | расквартирования |
|  |  | self-propelled artillery | самоходной артиллерии | | | | | | | | | |  | | | postal/courier | | | ФПС |
|  |  | antitank | противотанковые | | | | | | | | | |  | | | finance | | | финансовые |
|  |  | air-defense | ПВО | | | | | | | | | |  | | | Maintenance | | | ремонтные |
|  |  | engineering | инженерные | | | | | | | | | |  | | | reinforcement holding | | | приема пополнения |
|  |  | bridge | мостостроительные | | | | | | | | | |  | | | psychological | | | психологичес-кой борьбы (ПсБ) |
|  |  | medical | медицинские | | | | | | | | | |  | | | staff | | | штабные |
| Med |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | |  | | |  | | |  |
|  |  | military police | военной полиции | | | | | | | | | |  | | | labor | | | рабочие команды |
|  |  | parachute | парашютно-десантные | | | | | | | | | |  | | | civilian personnel military unit | | | военизированное ополчение |
|  |  | signals | связи | | | | | | | | | |  | | | missile | | | ракетные |
|  |  | electronic warfare | РЭБ | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | naval | | военно-морские |
|  |  | service | службы | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | Air force | | ВВС |
|  |  | nuclear, biologi-cal and chemical | РХБЗ | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | army aviation | | армейской авиации |
|  |  | air defense artillery | артиллерии ПВО | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | rocket artillery | | реактивной артиллерии |
|  |  | anti-tank rocket | ПТУР | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | air transportable | | перевозимые по воздуху |
|  |  | amphibious | плавающих машин | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | Air mobile | | аэромобильные |
|  | **PERMANENT INSTALATIONS/DEPOTS**  (складыимастерские) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | ammunition | СкладыВооружения | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | Spare Parts depot | | склад ВТИ |
|  |  | decontamination | спецобработка | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | Maintenance station | | ремонтные мастерские |
|  |  | hospital | госпиталь | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | leaflet & broadcasting | | агитационные |
|  |  | medical | лазарет, мед.подразделение | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | multi-role unspecified depot | | общего назначения |
|  |  | petrol, oil & lubricants | ГСМ | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | engineering | | инженерного имущества |
|  |  | movement control | организации движения | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | engineering ammunition | | инженерных боеприпасов |
|  |  | Water supply | водоснабжения | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | rations | | продовольствия |
|  | **UNIT, SIZE, INDICATOR**  (подразделение, часть, соединение) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | section | секция | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | brigade | | бригада |
|  |  | squad | отделение | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | division | | дивизия |
|  |  | platoon | взвод | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | corps | | корпус |
|  |  | company | рота | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | army | | армия |
|  |  | battalion | батальон | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | army group | | группа армий |
|  |  | regiment | Полк | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |  | |  |
|  | **WEAPONS**  (вооружение и огневые средства) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MG |  | machine-gun | пулемет | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | M*L*RS Multiple-Launch Rocket System | | РСЗО |
| Mortar |  | Mortar | миномет | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | Missile | | реактивный снаряд, ракета |
| AA MG |  | anti-aircraftmachine-gun | зенитный пулемет | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | ATGM Anti-tank guided missile | | ПТУР |
| Inf AT Wpn |  | Infantry antitank weapon | РПГ | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | SAM Surface-to-Air Missile | | Ракета класса «земля-зоздух» |
| **Gun** |  | gun, cannon | пушка, орудие | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | SSM Surface-to- Surface | | Ракета класса «земля-земля» |
|  | **VEHICLES**  (бронетанковая техника и автомобили) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | AFV’s | | | | | | | | | Mobility indicators | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | tank | | танк | | | | | |  | | | | | | | amphibious | | плавающий |
|  |  | APC | | БТР | | | | | |  | | | | | | | over snow | | снегоход |
|  |  | MICV/IFV | | БМП | | | | | |  | | | | | | | towed/trailer | | прицеп |
| VEH bodies | VEH bodies | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | tracked | | гусеничный |
|  |  | armouredvehicle | | бронирорванный автомобиль | | | | | |  | | | | | | | wheeled | | колесный |
|  |  | unprotected *vehicle* | | небронирован-ный автомобиль | | | | | |  | | | | | | | wheeled-country | | повышенной проходимости |
|  |  | mine plough | | с минным тралом | | | | | |  | | | | | wheeled-country combination | | | | комбинированный движитель |
|  | **movement control**  (организация движения) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | start point | | исходный пункт | | | | | |  | | | | | release point | | | | конечный пункт |
|  |  | control point | | контрольный пункт | | | | | |  | | | | | coordination point | | | | пункт регулирования |
|  | **fortification**  (фортификационные сооружения) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Earthwork/ small trench | | | земляное сооружение | | | | |  | | | | | surface shelter | | | | надземное сооружение |
|  |  | Strong point | | | опорныйпункт | | | | |  | | | | | underground point | | | | подземное сооружение |
|  | **MINES, MINEFIELDSANDOBSTACLES**  (мины, минные поля и другие заграждения) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | anti-personnel mine | | | | противопехотная мина | | | | |  | | | | | | nuisance  minefield | | беспокоящее минное поле |
|  |  | anti-tank mine | | | | противотанковая мина | | | | |  | | | | | | phoney  minefield | | ложное минное поле |
|  |  | anti-tank mine, anti-handling | | | | ПТ мина, установленная на неизвлекаемость | | | | |  | | | | | | minefield thickened with scatter able mines | | установлено дистанционным способом |
|  |  | directional mine | | | | направленного действия | | | | |  | | | | | | protective mine field | | заградительное минное поле |
|  |  | booby trap | | | | мина-ловушка | | | | |  | | | | | | tactical mine field | | тактическое минное поле |
|  |  | abatis | | | | завал, засека | | | | |  | | | | | | unspecified obstacle line | | линия заграждений, данных по которым нет |
|  |  | non-explosive anti-tank obstacle | | | | невзрывное противотанковое заграждение | | | | |  | | | | | | trip wire | | малозаметное |
|  | **ANTI-TANKDICHES**  (противотанковые рвы) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | planned | | | | | планируемые | | | | |  | | | | | prepared | | подготовленные |
|  | **WIRE OBSTACLE**  (проволочные заграждения) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | planned | | | | | планируемые | | | | |  | | | | | prepared | | подготовленные |

**Making Sense of Military Time**

Most Americans learn how to tell time using a 12-hour clock. In other words, at noon, the time starts all over again with 1, 2, 3, and so on. The U.S. Military tells time the same way most of the rest of the world does — using a 24-hour clock. After 12 noon (written 1200), the hours continue with 1300, 1400, 1500, and so on. In basic training, you need to know how to tell time using the 24-hour clock.

**American Time Military Time**

12 a.m. 0000 hrs

1 a.m. 0100 hrs

2 a.m. 0200 hrs

3 a.m. 0300 hrs

4 a.m. 0400 hrs

5 a.m. 0500 hrs

6:30 a.m. 0630 hrs

7 a.m. 0700 hrs

8 a.m. 0800 hrs

9 a.m. 0900 hrs

10 a.m. 1000 hrs

11:35 a.m. 1135 hrs

12 p.m. 1200 hrs

1 p.m. 1300 hrs

2 p.m. 1400 hrs

3 p.m. 1500 hrs

4 p.m. 1600 hrs

5:20 p.m. 1720 hrs

6 p.m. 1800 hrs

7 p.m. 1900 hrs

8:40 p.m. 2040 hrs

9 p.m. 2100 hrs

10 p.m. 2200 hrs

11:55 p.m. 2355 hrs

**SUPPLEMENTARY READING TEXTS**

**Text 1**

Vocabulary:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| emerge | появляться |
| alienating | отчуждая |
| thefore | на передний план |
| grip | сцепление |
| forging | ковка |
| resign | отставка |
| assassination | убийство |
| resignation | отставка |
| protract | затянуть |
| brinkmanship | балансирование на грани войны |
| mediation | посредничество |
| enshrined | закрепленный |
| commencement | начало |
| drafting | составление |
| assume | предположить |

The Republic of Yemen emerged in 1990 as a by-product of the end of the Cold War and the unification of the northern Yemen Arab Republic and the southern People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). Although it is nominally a multi-party parliamentary democracy, former president Ali Abdullah Saleh's General People's Congress (GPC) has dominated the politics of Yemen since unification. This allowed him to consolidate his authoritarian rule, alienating in the process key partners of his regime. In 2011, as Saleh reached his thirty-third year in power, divisions within the regime came to the fore as a youth uprising gripped Yemen in the wake of the Tunisian and Egyptian revolutions. Throughout that year, young, educated, middle class Yemenis succeeded in forging a broad civic revolutionary movement bringing together activists, women, tribes-people and a cross-section of supporters of the country's political parties to pressure Saleh to resign.

After high-ranking members of the regime joined the revolutionaries' ranks, and having escaped an assassination attempt that left him hospitalized in Saudi Arabia over the summer of 2011, president Saleh agreed in November of that year to step down in February 2012. Saleh's resignation was the result of months of protracted brinkmanship within the Yemeni political elite with mediation from Western and Gulf governments. The results of these negotiations were enshrined in what became known as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) agreement. This allowed for the then vice-president, Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi to assume power after an election where he was the only candidate. More importantly it initiated a two-year political transition process intended to lead the country to a new constitutional and political settlement. However, by the summer of 2014 the most tangible results of the transitional process were the conclusion of the yearlong National Dialogue Conference and the commencement of a constitution drafting exercise, aiming to put in place a federal system dividing the country into six distinct federal regions.

Saudi Arabia and coalition members announced the end of “Operation Decisive Storm” and the beginning of “Operation Restoring Hope” in Yemen, noting initial objectives had been achieved. Former Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has been instrumental in facilitating the al Houthis’ military advance, may be distancing himself from the al Houthis and attempting to negotiate a deal with Saudi Arabia. The potential withdrawal of Saleh’s support could significantly undermine the al Houthis’ ability to hold seized territory.

The Saudi Press Agency issued a statement announcing the start of Operation Restoring Hope in Yemen. The operation's objectives are to facilitate the political process in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 2216, to protect civilians, fight terrorism, facilitate foreign national evacuation and international humanitarian relief efforts, respond to al Houthis military actions and prevent the use of looted weapons, and to build on ongoing efforts to interdict weapons shipments to the al Houthis and to Saleh. Saudi Arabia also announced it would provide $274 million to the UN for humanitarian relief operations in Yemen. The official end to Operation Decisive Storm may have been because of its growing unpopularity in Yemen due to civilian casualties. An April 20 airstrike targeting a suspected Scud missile base in Faj Attan, western Sana’a, killed at least 46 people, including some civilians, on April 20. The U.S. has attempted to restrain Saudi-led airstrikes on Yemen. Separately, Iran’s Deputy Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian stated he is “optimistic” a ceasefire will be declared soon in Yemen, although separate reporting indicates that a ceasefire has not been agreed.

Saleh may be trying to turn against the al Houthis. Saleh denied in an April 19 interview any alliance or military coordination with the al Houthis and stated he has not interfered with army or security forces since 2012. Saleh’s political party, the General People’s Congress (GPC), stated it would accept a ceasefire throughout the country in return for dialogue. An anonymous Yemeni official also stated that the GPC has made peace proposals to Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi’s exiled government. Saleh loyalists within the Yemeni military provide significant backing to the al Houthis that may disappear should Saleh withdraw his support.

Iran and the U.S. both deployed warships to the Gulf of Aden. Anonymous U.S. defense officials stated that Iran has sent seven to nine ships toward Yemen and alleged that some ships were carrying weapons to resupply the al Houthis. Earlier this month, the Iranian Navy announced it had sent its 34th Fleet to the Gulf of Aden and Bab al Mandeb Strait for counter-piracy operations. The U.S. sent aircraft carrier USS Theodore Roosevelt and guided-missile cruiser the USS Normandy to the Gulf of Aden on April 20 to join ten other U.S. warships currently stationed there. Pentagon Spokesman Col. Steven Warren stated the ships were not deployed to intercept other ships. Separately, the Huffington Post reported that Iranian advisors discouraged al Houthis from seizing the capital, Sana’a, in September. The fact that the al Houthis ignored Iranian advice confirms that Tehran does not exert command and control over the militant group.

The al Houthi leader vowed to continue resisting military pressure from Operation Decisive Storm. Al Houthis leader Abdul Malik al Houthi stated in an April 19 televised address that al Houthis fighters would not evacuate from cities or government institutions. Al Houthis fighters continued over the weekend to clash with anti-al Houthis militias through central and southern territory in al Dhaleh, Abyan, Aden, al Bayda, and Taiz. Anti-al Houthis militias in these areas, known as “popular resistance forces,” have been unsuccessful in driving al Houthis out of central and southern Yemen.

Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) continues targeting al Houthis in southern Yemen. Suspected Ansar al Sharia militants detonated a suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (SVBIED) at an al Houthis checkpoint near Shaqra, Abyan, on April 19. Separately, a reported U.S. airstrike hit a vehicle carrying AQAP fighters in Said, Shabwah, southern Yemen, on April 19. Unofficial reporting stated that one of the strike’s victims was Saddam al Awlaki. This is the third reported U.S. airstrike targeting AQAP in two weeks.

Saleh’s withdrawal of support to the al Houthis would be a significant inflection point in the conflict and could lead to the al Houthis losing support from allied military units. AQAP will continue to benefit from the military and tribes’ focus on fighting the al Houthis to expand in Yemen’s eastern and southern governorates. AQAP will also be able to draw on anti-al Houthis fear among tribes in these areas to expand its operations.

**Text 2**

**The United Nations.**

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization to promote international co-operation. A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the organization was established on 24 October 1945 after World War II in order to prevent another such conflict. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; there are now 193. The headquarters of the United Nations is in Manhattan, New York City, and experiences extraterritoriality. Further main offices are situated in Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. Its objectives include maintaining international peace and security, promoting human rights, fostering social and economic development, protecting the environment, and providing humanitarian aid in cases of famine, natural disaster, and armed conflict.

The United Nations' system is based on five principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice. A sixth principal organ, the Trusteeship Council, suspended operations in 1994, upon the independence of Palau, the last remaining UN trustee territory.

Four of the five principal organs are located at the main UN Headquarters in New York City. The International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, while other major agencies are based in the UN offices at Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Other UN institutions are located throughout the world. The six official languages of the United Nations, used in intergovernmental meetings and documents, are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. On the basis of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the UN and its agencies are immune from the laws of the countries where they operate, safeguarding the UN's impartiality with regard to the host and member countries.

**Text 3**

**Voice Procedure**

Voice procedure includes various techniques used to clarify, simplify and standardize spoken communications over two-way radios, in use by the armed forces, in civil aviation, police and fire dispatching systems, citizens' band radio (CB), etc. Specially, for civil aviation, it used to be called aeronautical phraseology, and is also used for some railroad radio communications, such as on CSX Transportation.

Voice procedure communications are intended to maximize clarity of spoken communication and reduce misunderstanding. It consists of signaling protocol such as the use of abbreviated codes like the CB radio ten-code, Q codes in amateur radio and aviation, police codes, etc. and jargon.

Some elements of voice procedure are understood across many applications, but significant variations exist. The armed forces of the NATO countries have similar procedures in order to make cooperation easier and pseudo-military organizations often base their procedures on them, so some commonality exists there.

***Words in voice procedure***

Some words with specialized meanings are used in radio communication throughout the English-speaking world, and in international radio communication, where English is the lingua franca. Note that the following list commingles incompatible terms used in different communication modes, each of which has its own terminology (e.g., no air-to-ground controller would ever use the term “10-“, a CB radio term).

**10-4** (Ten-codes) — Message received; I understand; ok; all right

**Affirmative / Affirm** — Yes.

**Break** — Signals a pause during a long transmission to open the channel for other transmissions, especially for allowing any potential emergency traffic to get through. (Not used in British Army)

**Break-Break** — Signals to all listeners on the frequency, the message to follow is priority. Almost always reserved for emergency traffic or in NATO forces, an urgent 9 line or Frag-O. In Aviation, it signifies the end of a transmission to one call-sign and the commencement of transmission to another, e.g., “G-WXYZ Standby. Break-Break. G-ABCD Cleared to Land Runway 17” etc.

**Callsign-Actual/Callsign-Niner** — Sometimes an individual (generally a superior) may have a person monitor the network for them. Saying “actual” after their callsign asserts you wish to speak to the specific person the callsign is attached to. ex: calling the callsign "Headquarters" would often get junior clerk or similar. Calling (or identifying yourself as) “Headquarters-Actual” would indicate that the commander of the headquarters detachment, and thus the entire unit to which it is attached, is requested to be spoken to, or is actually speaking. (In Canadian use, this is Callsign-Niner, with "9" designating a unit commander. An individual monitoring the net but is not the actual commander may use the call-sign "Niner-Zulu". As well, the codeword “Sunray” is also used to designate a unit commander.)

**Come in** — You may begin speaking now

**Copy** (U.S.) — I heard what you just said; ok; all right.

**Falcon** — prefix followed by a (usually three-digit) code number for an Army creole phrase.

**Go ahead** or **Send your traffic** — Send your transmission.

**Mayday** — Maritime/aviation distress call. Repeated three times and at beginning of every following transmission relating to the current distress situation. Has priority over urgency and safety calls.

Negative — No

Out — I have finished talking to you and do not expect a re-ply.

Over — I have finished talking and I am listening for your reply. Short for “Over to you”.

**Pan-pan** — Maritime/aviation urgency call. Repeated three times. Has priority over safety calls.

**Reading you Five / Loud and clear / Your signal is clear; 5×5 (Five by five)**.

**Ready to Copy** — Write down (e.g., “Prepare to copy” - I am going to give you detailed instructions, have something ready to write them down with; or 'I am ready to write down' when used in a reply transmission).

**Roger** — “I have received all of the last transmission” in both military and civilian aviation radio communications. This usage comes from the initial R of received: R was called Roger in the radio alphabets or spelling alphabets in use by the armed forces at the time of the invention of the radio, such as the Joint Army/Navy Phonetic Alphabet and RAF phonetic alphabet. It is also often shortened in writing to "rgr". The word Romeo is used for “R”, rather than “Roger” in the modern international NATO phonetic alphabet.

Contrary to popular belief, Roger does not mean or imply both “received” and “I will comply”. That distinction goes to the contraction wilco (from, “will comply”), which is used exclusively if the speaker intends to say “received and will comply”. The phrase “Roger Wilco” is procedurally incorrect, as it is redundant with respect to the intent to say “received”.

**Roger So Far** — Confirm you have received and understood the contents of my transmission so far. This is used during Long Message Procedure (Messages lasting over 20 seconds prefixed by the Pro-Word “Long Message” and the initiating C/S must give a gap of five seconds after the receiving station has replied with “Roger”. This five seconds is to allow other Stations onto the net if they have important messages.

**Say again repeat**; **Please repeat your last message** (Repeat is only used in Australian/Canadian/UK/US military radio terminology to request additional artillery fire)

**Standby or Wait, out** — Pause for the next transmission. This does not usually entail staying off the air until the operator returns as they have used the word 'Out', which indicates the transmission has ended. The net is now free for other traffic to flow but users should be aware that the previous C/S may re-initiate a Call as per their “Wait, out”. As with “Wait”, this can be appended with a number to indicate estimated number of minutes. For example: “We are on the phone with them trying to sort this out, standby five”.

**Wait, over** — I do not have the answer or information to hand, I will attempt to source the answer or information requested shortly but until then I have finished talking and do not expect a reply. Can be suffixed with a number to indicate estimated number of minutes until a reply can be expected. ex: WAIT TWO indicates “you should expect my reply in approximately two minutes”.

**Wilco** — Will comply (after receiving new directions, implies Roger).

**Niner** — Used by CSX to mean “nine/9” during radio transmissions, especially by talking lineside defect detectors. It is used to avoid confusion with five, as the two numbers can easily be mixed up when there is a lot of static. The German word for no is also “nein” and would cause confusion with the number 9.

Each area of usage will have its own subset of prowords, usually derived from the NATO set, but sometimes from earlier Q-code and morse operator practices.

Furthermore, the use of some special prowords is tightly controlled, with that word never used on the air in other contexts within that area of usage. Examples include “repeat” (for additional artillery fire in military communications), “take off” (granting permission for aircraft take off in airfield tower communications), “rescue” (rescue in progress in surf lifesaving), and “mayday” (safety-of-life emergency in maritime and aeronautics).

**ANSWER KEYS:**

**Test 1**

1B 2A 3C 4B 5A 6A 7F 8C 9B 10H 11G 12A 13E 14D 15D 16D 17B 18B 19D 20C

**Test 2**

1A 2A 3B 4B 5B 6A 7E 8F 9G 10H 11D 12C 13B 14C 15D 16C 17A 18D 19B 20A

**Test 3**

1C 2A 3A 4C 5B 6B 7H 8D 9B 10F 11G 12A 13C 14B 15C 16D 17C 18B 19C 20D

**Test 4**

**Text1**: **1**expect,**2**declined, **3**detaining, **4**badly needs, **5**inspection, **6**enormous,**7**solidify, **8**supervision, **9**reactors, **10**sanctions, **11**sledding, **12**challenge,**13** equipment, **14** ally, **15**advantage,**16** agreement,17ambassador.

**Text2:1**except under license, **2**localized to maximize production, **3**be individual drug users themselves, **4**be estimated as, **5**characteristic binding, **6**black market, **7**manufactured and partially, **8**prescription systems.

**Test 5 Listening**

Text 1**Counter-terrorism**

1.in the 1880s

2. the Home Secretary

3. Yes, with the growing threat of terrorism

4. interception of communications, the tracing of persons

5. because of their citizenship or legal alien status and ability to stay under the radar

6. the source, motivation, methods of preparation and tactics of terrorist groups

7. democratic

8. 1) taking effective measures…2) the incorporation

9. thehumanrightsprotection

Text 2**Cold War**

1.the open yet restricted struggle that developed after World War II between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies.

2. it did not actually lead to direct armed conflict between the superpowers on a wide scale.

3. by means of economic pressure, selective aid, intimidation, diplomatic maneuvering, propaganda, assassination, local conflicts.

4. In 1991.

5. Eric A. Blair and George Orwell.

6.In the 1970s.

7. the Cold War.

8. jet fighters, bombers, chemical weapons, biological weapons, anti-aircraft warfare, surface-to-surface missiles and cruise missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles, anti-tank weapons, submarines and anti-submarine warfare, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, electronic intelligence, signals intelligence, reconnaissance aircraft and spy satellites.

9.in 1991.

Text 3 **Chemical Weapons**

1.military operation using the toxic properties of chemical substances to kill, injure or incapacitate the enemy.

2. the destructive effects of chemical weapons are not primarily due to any explosive force.

3. during World War I.

4. as weapons of mass destruction.

5. in 1980. Yes, they did.

6. about 70 different chemicals.

7. Yes, they are. It is not legal.

8. In different countries. Terrorist organizations.

9.90,000.

**Content**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Предисловие…….………………………………….... | 3 |
| Грамматический блок……………………………….. | 5 |
| Unit 1. The Armed Forces……………………………. | 16 |
| Unit 2. Military Personnel……………………………. | 27 |
| Unit 3. Military Courtesy..……………………………. | 42 |
| Unit 4. Vocabulary Tests…..…………………………. | 52 |
| Test 1……………………………………………….… | 52 |
| Test 2…………………………………………………. | 61 |
| Test 3……………….………………………………… | 70 |
| Test 4…………………………………………………. | 79 |
| Test 5. Listening....…………………………………… | 83 |
| Unit 5. Fighting against terrorism……………………. | 93 |
| Unit 6. The language of the radio of NATO…………. | 112 |
| Unit 7. Information War…………………………….... | 144 |
| Unit 8. Military Weapons…………………………….. | 151 |
| Unit 9. Signs and Military Time………..…………….. | 154 |
| Supplementary Reading Texts……………………….. | 165 |
| Answer Keys…………………………………………. | 175 |
| Content……………………………………………….. | 178 |
| A list of literature……………………………………... | 179 |

**A list of literature**

1. Нелюбин Л. Л. Перевод боевых документов армии США. / Л.Л. Нелюбин. – М.,1989.

2. TimNewburn, Peter Neyroud [Dictionary of Policing](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=1fqAZzIDlgYC). -Routledge, (2013). – P. 262.

3. Aniceto Masferrer, Clive Walker (2013)[Counter-Terrorism, Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Crossing Legal Boundaries in Defence of the State](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=7dMMAQAAQBAJ). – Edward Elgar Publishing. – 2013. – P. 294.

4. Pressuring states to stop supporting terrorism.

Preventing planned terrorist attacks [Electronic resource].– iwar.org.uk > cyberterror/resources/threat.

5. [James F. Pastor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_F._Pastor), “Terrorism and Public Safety Policing:Implications for the Obama Presidency”. – 2009, [ISBN 978-1-4398-1580-9](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/9781439815809),Taylor & Francis.

6. Washington Post “When Seeing and Hearing Isn't Believing”. – 1999-02-01.

7. United States Military Weapons of War [Electronic resource]. –the balance. Com > united-states-military-weapons war.

8. Radio Communication in the military [Electronic resource]. – stanag 6001 com > radio-com- rules, Yandex.ru/

images > radio language of NATO.

У ч е б н о е и з д а н и е

**Басте** Зара Юсуфовна,

**Тарасенко** Наталья Николаевна

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ**

**К ВОЕННОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЕ**

*Учебное пособие*

В авторской редакции

Дизайн обложки – Н. П. Лиханская

Подписано в печать 00.06.2017. Формат 60 × 84 1/16.

Усл. печ. л. – 10,4. Уч.-изд. л. – 8,2.

Тираж 50 экз. Заказ № .

Типография Кубанского государственного аграрного университета.

350044, г. Краснодар, ул. Калинина, 13